The Bombay Gazette.

No. 10,030—New Series

BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JANUARY 13, 1881.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ 31
Quarterly	„ 13	Quarterly	„ 16
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„ 6

To Subscribers—Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	„ 29	Half-yearly	„ 36
Quarterly	„ 16	Quarterly	„ 20
Monthly	„ 6	Monthly	„ 7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ....As. 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

DOMESTIC OCCURENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ....8 As. per Line.
Second do. ....4½ „ „
Third and succeeding......2¼ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion....................Rs. 5 0
Second do. ....„ 2 8
Third do. ....„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions „ 0 2¼ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ....Re. 1-0.
Each succeeding line ....„ 0-8.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

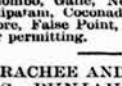
Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy ....As. 4

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (Limited).
Will despatch Steamers as follows:—



FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. MALDA, 1,945 Tons, on THURSDAY, 13th January, 1881, at 3 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S.S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, on TUESDAY, 18th January, 1881, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Jask, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR CUTCH, MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE

S. S. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, on SATURDAY, 15th January 1881, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on THURSDAY, 13th January, 1881.

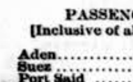
N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 11th Jan., 1881. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Including Wines.	Rs. 40	Without food.
Suez	„ 360	„ 220		„ 80	
Port Said	„ 380	„ 240		„ 90	
Messina	„ 500	„ 340		„ 140	
Naples	„ 500	„ 340		„ 140	
Leghorn	„ 500	„ 340		„ 140	
Genoa	„ 500	„ 340		„ 140	
Marseilles	„ 520	„ 350		„ 145	

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

Next steamers from Bombay:—

MANILLA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st February, 1881.
SUMATRA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st March, 1880.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

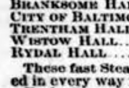
First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through-rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay, 1st December, 1880.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS
FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL
(VIA MALTA).



THE following sailings have been arranged:—

S. S.	Captain	Tons.	H. P.	1881.
Rydal Hall	O. Lloyd	2,700	400	19th Jan
Speke Hall	Brand	2,700	400	29th „
Branksome Hall	R. Collin	2,100	300	12th Feb
City of Baltimore	J. Verril	2,400	300	26th „
Trentham Hall	Jas. Shaw	2,100	300	12th Mar
Wistow Hall	T. Collin	2,700	400	26th „
Rydal Hall	O. Lloyd	2,700	400	9th Apl
Speke Hall	Brand	2,700	400	23rd „
Branksome Hall	R. Collin	2,100	300	7th May
City of Baltimore	J. Verril	2,400	300	21st „
Trentham Hall	Jas. Shaw	2,100	300	4th June
Wistow Hall	T. Collin	2,700	400	18th „
Rydal Hall	O. Lloyd	2,700	400	2nd July

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For plans, hand-books of information, and any further Particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., } Agents.
Bombay, 5th January, 1880.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, [single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE
PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND And a complete mitigator of Pain.

A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES,

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM. Has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for ciency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.

Retailed by chemists all over the world.

Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

General Agent at Bombay—
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.



THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
— TEHERAN	2589	400	A. C. Loggin	15th „
s. AUSTRALIA	3664	600	G. F. Cates	22nd „
— SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	29th Jan.
s. MIRZAPORE	3887	600	A. Parish	5th Feb.
— SIAM	3026	500	G. N. Hector	10th „
s. RAVENNA	3340	700	E. Stewart	17th „
— SURAT	3142	530	W. E. Breeze	24th „
s. PEKIN	3900	600	W. D. Anderson	3rd Mar.
— MONGOLIA	2833	530	E. M. Edmond	10th „
s. ROHILLA	3461	700	W. Barratt	17th „
s. NIZAM (EXTRA)	2725	450	G. W. Brady	19th „
— MALWA	2959	500	W. Thompson	24th „
s. DECCAN	3429	550	W. B. Andrews	31st „
— SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	7th Apr.
s. BRINDISI	3600	550	Geo. Lee	14th „
— SIAM	3026	500	G. N. Hector	21st „
s. SURAT	3142	530	W. E. Breeze	28th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
KHIVA	2600	450	T. Alderton	14th Jan.
KASHGAR	2621	450	W. A. Seaton	28th „
GWALIOR	2733	450	E. I. Baker	11th Feb.
THIBET	2593	400	W. R. Jordan	25th „

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

RETURN TICKETS.

Return Tickets are now issued from Bombay, at reduced rates, available for three and six months, from date of departure to date of arrival:—

	3 months.	6 months.
To Brindisi or Venice and back	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,150
Do. do. with option of travelling one way *via* Southampton	„ 1,000	„ 1,200
To Southampton and back	„ 1,050	„ 1,250
	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for six months)	Rs. 600	Rs. 450
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 7th January, 1881.

STEAM TO HONGKONG via COLOMBO, PENANG, and SINGAPORE.

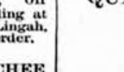


THE Co.'s S.S. URANO, Captain N. UCROPINA will be DESPATCHED as above, on 29th Jan., 1881.

For further particulars Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent, A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Co.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Jan. 1, 1881.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.



The Asiatic Steam Navigation Company, Limited's, S. S. SHAHJEHAN will sail as above about SATURDAY, the 22nd January, 1881.

For freight or passage apply to

SIGG-SULZER & Co.
Agents, Asiatic Steam Navigation Company, Limited.
Bombay, 11th January, 1881.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.

REDUCED RATES.
FIRE—LIFE—ANNUITIES.

ANNUAL INCOME £552,906
FUNDS IN HAND................................£995,209
CLAIMS PAID £3,065,736

Policies issued and claims paid by
KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents for Western India.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 15th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Company will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

Also on account of the concerned—

A large quantity of thin pattern glassware, handsome, dinner, dessert and breakfast services, cheese stands, table and hanging argand lamps, first-rate pictures and oleographs, large China vases, &c., &c., &c.

At 1 p.m.

A pair of fast-trotting Grey Australian Geldings, go well and fast in single and double harness, believed to be quiet and sound.

1 handsome grey Australian Mare, 15 hands, rising, 8 ears old, has been driven regularly by a gentleman in dogcart and brougham.

1 English-built boat-shaped Landau in very good order, and a pair of Bay Australian Horses, with a set of double harness, the property of Hon'ble Justice F. D. Melvill, proceeding to England.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 13th January, 1881.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

On SATURDAY next, the 15th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome carved and French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery glassware, a sweet-toned walnutwood cottage pianoforte, by Avill and Smart, a small light two-wheeled dumnee gharry with moveable hood in good repair, a grey Arab pony, trots very well, and quiet in harness, a chestnut pony, ridden by a lady and plays polo, lady's saddle, &c., the property of Captain C. M. Middlemass, 17th Foot, the same comprises rich thin stem glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, best plated, cruet, pickle and egg frames, ice pitcher, dish covers, table spoons and forks, ivory handled dessert knives and forks, fish knife and fork, table candlesticks and lamps, and handsomely carved and French polished blackwood and teakwood furniture, comprising drawing-room, dining, pier, side, card wash-hand and dressing tables, conversation and reclining couches, drawing-room, easy, low and mallet pattern arm and without arm chairs, sideboard, teapoys, chiffoniers, toilet stands, 3 seated ottoman, a sweet-toned walnutwood cottage pianoforte by Avill and Smart, writing table, iron and teakwood bedsteads, almyraclothes and gown presses, wardrobes, chest of drawers, dressing and cheval glasses, sewing machine, Brussels carpet, clocks, table ornaments, flower vases, pictures, towel horses, bath and dispense room furniture, &c.

At 2 p. m.

One small light 2-wheeled Dumnee gharry with moveable hood, in good repair.

One grey Arab Pony, trots very well and quiet in harness.

One chestnut Pony, ridden by a lady and plays polo.

Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on a date which will be fixed hereafter, in Armenian Lane, Fort, the valuable and handsome carved and French-polished household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, &c., the property of W. Herbert, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 13th January, 1881.

STILTON CHEESES.

REGULAR SHIPMENTS now coming forward by the P. and O. Mail-steamers. Orders solicited.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

TREACHER & CO.'S
SUPERFINE VIOLET POWDER.

A combination of Farinaceous and Vegetable Ingredients, scented with agreeable and attractive Perfumes.

IT is perfectly innocuous to the most delicate skin, well adapted as an absorbent Powder for TOILET AND NURSERY USE IN INDIA, and guaranteed to be Free from Arsenic or other injurious matter

	Cash.	Credit.
Small-size Tins...................Rs.	0 10	0 12
Double-size Tins................. „	1 0	1 2

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
Pharmacists and Dispensing Chemists.

RICH IN NITROGEN AND PHOSPHATES.
MELLIN'S FOOD
FOR
INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
A SOLUBLE EXTRACT OF CEREALS.
NON-FARINACEOUS.

WHEN dissolved in Cow's Milk and water it constitutes a PERFECT FOOD, capable of sustaining life and developing robust constitutions.

	Cash.	Credit.
Small Bottles ....Re.	1- 0	1-2
Large Bottles .... „	1- 12	2-0

Fresh consignments at short intervals are imported
DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURER,
BY
TREACHER & COMPANY., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

APPLICATIONS for the delivery of PUBLIC LECTURES in connection with the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, for the Session 1880-81, will be received up to 31st instant. For particulars apply to the SECRETARY.

NOTIFICATION.
General Department.—Bombay Castle, 11th Jan., 1881.

NO. 111.—The following NOTIFICATION by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay is published for general information:—

"It is hereby notified that, in accordance with the provisions of the Bombay Municipal Acts of 1872 and 1878, the enumeration of the people within the limits of the Harbour, Port, and Town and Island of Bombay will be made on the 17th of February 1881.

"The city having been divided into districts or 'beats,' an enumerator will be appointed to each 'beat,' who will leave a blank schedule or return at each house or other place of residence within his district, and call for the same on the night of the 17th or on the morning of the 18th of February 1881.

"Every person to whom a schedule has been delivered must fill up the same in accordance with the instructions printed thereon, or if unable to fill it up himself, he must supply the enumerator or other person with the necessary information to fill it up.

"Any person wilfully neglecting to correctly fill up, or cause to be filled up, his schedule, or to affix his signature to it, or to return the same to the enumerator or other person who may call for it, will be liable to a penalty not exceeding 200 rupees.

"The enumeration, and all the arrangements in connection with it, will be made by Police Superintendent Mills, acting under the instructions of the Health Officer.

"The co-operation of all classes of the population is earnestly invited." "J. H. GRANT,
"Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay."

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,
JOHN NUGENT, Acting Secretary to Government.

TO BE LET, an upper-storeyed commodious BUNGALOW in Nesbit Lane, opposite to the Army Clothing Office. If any want to engage the Bungalow for long lease the landlord will thoroughly paint and repair the Bungalow according to the tenant's wish. Apply to
B. SAKARAMJEE & Co.,
33, Meadow Street. House and Estate Agents.

TO BE LET, from 1st February, the GROUND-FLOOR in Mazagon, now in the occupation of A. B. Niven, Esq. Rent Rs. 40. Apply to
B. SAKARAMJEE & Co.,
33, Meadow Street. House and Estate Agents.

TO BE LET, with the immediate possession, a commodious FIRST-FLOOR in Bell Lane for Rs. 25 per month. Apply to
B. SAKARAMJEE & Co.,
33, Meadow Street House and Estate Agents.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.
Measurement of Bales of Cotton and other Produce at the various Bunders.

NOTICE is hereby given that, on the 15th instant, the FEE for measuring Bales of Cotton, Wool, Hemp, &c., will be REDUCED from 4 pies to 3 pies per Bale.

By order of the Committee,
J. GORDON, Secretary.
Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 12th January, 1881.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 17th, to THURSDAY, the 27th instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
H. FRASER, Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 12th January, 1881.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ad-interim DIVIDEND for the half year ended 31st December last, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, will be payable on application on and after THURSDAY, the 27th instant, to Registered Shareholders on 31st December, 1880.

By order of the Board of Directors,
H. FRASER, Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 12th January, 1881.

THE MAZAGON COMPANY, Limited.
(In Liquidation.)

NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at Nos. 17 and 18, Rampart Row, Fort, on MONDAY, the 14th day of February, 1881, at 4 p.m., to receive the final account of the Liquidation and to confirm the acts of the Liquidators, and to dissolve the Company.

JEHANGEER GUSTADJEE } Liquidators.
ARDESHEER B. KAPADIA }
Bombay, 11th January, 1881.

DOUBLE WALL ICE JUGS,
PRESERVE ICE OR ICED DRINKS,
CHAMPAGNE OR CLARET CUP,

At a low temperature for a much longer period than other vessels. The constant use of them is attended with GREAT CONVENIENCE AND ECONOMY.

Richly plated with silver, in a variety of handsomely chased patterns, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 60.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

CURSETJEE CAWASJEE,
WATCHMAKER TO THE G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 11, MEADOW STREET,

BEGS to announce that he has just received a well selected stock of very serviceable and durable WATCHES, manufactured by Messrs. Courvoisier Freres, which were sold formerly by their firm, Messrs. Rosselet and Co., in Bombay. They are of all varieties and sizes, namely, gold and silver, Ladies and Gentlemen's watches, in hunting and semi-hunting cases, and will be sold 35 per cent. below the prices of any other firm in India.

Every watch sold with a guarantee for two years certain.

Also on hand a great variety of Musical Boxes with zither and automatic figures, Drums and Bells, in Hindoostance and English tunes, from Rs. 35 to Rs. 500.

An early inspection is requested.

Chronometers, Watches, Clocks, Musical Boxes, and every description of Mechanical Manufacture can be repaired on moderate terms under guarantee.

All orders from Outstations promptly attended to.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Limited,
BRANCH OF SOCIETE GENERALE OF PARIS,

SPECIAL attention is drawn to the following favourable terms regarding Fire Insurance passed at a late Meeting of the Associated Fire Insurance Offices of Great Britain:—

COPY OF RESOLUTION.

In all Tariffs providing additional rates for the use of Artificial Light the additional rates shall be reduced by one half if the following warranty be inserted in the Policy.

Warranted that no Artificial Light except the Electric Light only be used for any purpose.

The Company is prepared to undertake lighting of every description, and Estimates will be forwarded on application to the General Manager or Chief Engineer, care of PEEL, CASSELS & CO., Bombay.

THE WESTERN DISTRICT
CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, Limited.
CAPITAL £10,000, in 10,000 Shares of £1 each.
LIABILITY LIMITED TO NUMBER OF SHARES ALLOTTED.

Committee of Direction:

ALEXANDER ROGERS, Esquire (late Member of Council, Bombay), 38, Clanricarde Gardens, W.
C. J. TOWNLEY, Esquire, 4, Holland Park Terrace, W.
MAJOR R. G. BIRCH, 28, Clarges Street, W.
W. O. G. YOUNGHUSBAND, Esquire, 5, College Villas, Belsize Park, N.W.
M. WATSON, Esquire, 56, Elgin Crescent, Notting Hill, W.
CAPTAIN A. V. L. COOMBS (Dorset Militia), Dorchester.

Offices of the Company.
PORCHESTER HOUSE, 63, 65, and 67, BISHOP'S ROAD, BAYSWATER, London, W.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS in INDIA for the Society, and will send Prospectuses, Price lists, and all information to anyone desiring the same.

Wm. WATSON & Co.
Bombay, 28, Apollo Street.

SPECIFICS FOR ASTHMA.

	Cash prices. Rs. a.
Espic's Cigarettes, per box	1 8
Grimault's Cannabis Indica Cigarettes, per box	1 4
Himrod's Cure for Asthma, per tin	3 8
Toy's Anti-asthmatic Cigarettes, per box	1 12
Savory and Moore's Datura Tatula Cigarettes, per box	2 4
Do. do. for smoking, per box	1 12

REMEDIES FOR COUGHS
and Affections of the Chest.

	Rs. a.
Allcock's Porous Plasters, per packet	0 12
Black Currant Lozenges, per bottle	0 14
Browne's Bronchial Troches, per box	0 12
Camphor Pills, per bottle	0 12
Chlorate of Potash Lozenges, per bottle	0 14
Delectable Lozenges, per bottle	0 14
Churchill's Syrups, per bottle	3 0
Codliver Oils, Treacher's, Moller's, De Jongh's, and Fox's.	
Cooper's Sinapine Tissue, per packet	0 12
Crosby's Balsamic Cough Elixir, per bottle .... 1 4 &	3 0
Ford's Balsam of Horehound, per bottle .... 1 4 &	2 0
Grimault's Syrup of Hypo Lime, per bottle	2 0
Jayne's Expectorant, per bottle	3 0
Keating's Cough Lozenges, per bottle	0 14
Lambert's Asthmatic Balsam, per bottle	0 12
Locock's Pulmonic Wafers, per bottl	0 14
Pancreatic Emulsion, per bottle	1 8
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed, per bottle	0 12
Rigollot's Mustard Leaves, per tin	1 4
Roche's Embrocation, per bottle	3 0
Treacher's Cough Lozenges	0 14
Treacher's Syrup of Hypo Lime, per bottle	1 8
Wilkinson's Bronchio Thoracic Lozenges, per bottle	1 12

Inhalers, Respirators, Lung Protectors, &c.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED.

AERATED WATERS.

TREACHER'S GINGER ALE.	From pure Jamaica Ginger.
TREACHER'S GINGER ALE.	Wholesome, refreshing and comforting.
TREACHER'S GINGER ALE.	Pleasingly pungent.
TREACHER'S OZO.	A Beverage containing Phosphates.
TREACHER'S OZO.	A delightful Tonic.
TREACHER'S OZO.	Restorative and Invigorating.
TREACHER'S SODA WATER.	Absolutely free from impurity.
TREACHER'S SODA WATER.	Highly charged with Carbonic Acid Gas.
TREACHER'S SODA WATER.	Contains a definite proportion of Soda.
TREACHER'S LEMONADE.	Of unequalled delicacy.
TREACHER'S LEMONADE.	True fruity flavor.
TREACHER'S LEMONADE.	Refreshing and agreeable.
TREACHER'S TONIC WATER.	A valuable restorative.
TREACHER'S TONIC WATER.	A pure Quinine bitter.
TREACHER'S TONIC WATER.	Of agreeable delicate flavor.
TREACHER'S POTASH WATER.	Prepared with great exactitude.
TREACHER'S POTASH WATER.	Recommended as a change from Sodawater.
TREACHER'S POTASH WATER.	Best Aerated Water for Whisky.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

LADIES' SHOES.

WE have the pleasure to announce the arrival of a fresh consignment of Ladies' Shoes for the present season; the undernoted are a few of the specialities to which we would call particular attention:—

	Rs. a.		Rs. a. Rs. a.
Morocco Lace Walking Shoes, French heels	6 8	Kid Walking Shoes, Military heels	8 0 to 10 0
Morocco Lace Walking Shoes, Military heels	8 8	Kid, Neat Satin Band and Bows...	9 8 & 10 0
Morocco, Neat Satin Band and Bows	8 8	Kid, with Silk Band and Bows	4 8 & 5 8
Morocco, Silk Rosette with black Buckle	8 8	Kid, Silk Rosette with black Buckle	10 8
Morocco, Three Straps and neat Bow	8 8	Kid, open front, Band and Bows	6 8
Morocco, Four thin Straps and Bow	8 8	Kid, Satin Rosette, Silver Buckle	6 8

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH WITHIN 30 DAYS.

As a Guide to size, send an outline of the sole of a shoe that fits.

WATSON & COMPANY,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

NEW
FURNITURE CRETONNES.

THE BOLTON CRETONNES ... ...Re. 1 0 to Rs. 1 4 per yard.
THE OATMEAL CRETONNES ... ... „ 1 8 per yard.
THE SATTEEN CRETONNES... ... ... „ 2 0 per yard.

LENO CURTAINS.

Rs. 10-8, Rs. 12-8, Rs. 16-0, Rs. 18-0, Rs. 25-0, Rs. 30-0 per pair.

NET CURTAINS.

Rs. 8-8, Rs. 10-8, Rs. 12-8, Rs. 14-8 per pair.

PATTERNS FREE ON APPLICATION.
10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

WATSON & CO.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

THE OVERLAND AND TRAVELLERS' KIT WAREHOUSE,
NO. 9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

ASQUITH and LORD have a large and varied assortment of FIRST-CLASS GOODS only in each Department of their well-known Establishment, and respectfully solicit an inspection from their numerous patrons in Bombay; and an application for patterns, and their old catalogue containing simple instructions for self-measurement from their patrons in the Mofussil. As Messrs. A. and L. have no branch establishments, and only one House in Bombay, Gentlemen are requested to kindly address

THE OVERLAND AND TRAVELLERS' KIT WAREHOUSE,
9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, British Medical Journal, &c.*

"Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years."

Invariably adopted when once fairly tried.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

CAUTION.—Genuine only with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label.

FINEST and CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, for SOUPS, MADE DISHES & SAUCES.

INVALUABLE for INDIA, on ACCOUNT of its KEEPING GOOD in the HOTTEST CLIMATES, and for ANY LENGTH of TIME.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., Limited, 43, Mark Lane, London, England.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

APOLLO GARDENS.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 15,
GRAND FAIR AND FETE.
GIGANTIC GALAXY OF ATTRACTION.
WILLARD'S GREAT COMBINATION.

THE PROTEAN DRAMA.
KITCHEN REVELS.
(Characters by the Company.)

Col. IKE AUSTIN,
America's Marvellous Rifleman,
assisted by
Mrs. AUSTIN,
in their
Astounding Entertainment.

WILLARD'S CHRISTYS,
GREAT BANJO AND BONE SOLOS.

Mdlle. ZELUIKA'S
PATHETIC BALLADS.

Mdlle. SERVALLI,
Solo Pianist and Illusionist.

APOLLO THEATRE,
A spacious building capable of
SEATING 1,000 PEOPLE.

TWO MILITARY BANDS.

DANCING ON THE PLATFORM.

FIVE HOURS' GENUINE FUN.

ADMISSION—ONE RUPEE.
No extra charge for inside entertainments.

For the convenience of gentlemen with ladies seats may be reserved for One Rupee each retainable the whole evening.

Tickets and plan at SOUNDY & Co.
CHILDREN HALF PRICE.
Doors open at 5 p. m.

THACKER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY.

ORDERS NOW REGISTERED FOR
"INDIA IN 1880,"
BY
Sir RICHARD TEMPLE, Bart.,
WILL ARRIVE ABOUT JAN. 26.

RECENT BOOKS.

	Rs. a.
Hayes' Veterinary Notes for Horse-Owners. Second edition, enlarged ..	7 0
Seeta, by Col. Meadows Taylor. Cheaper edition ..	3 12
Smiles' "Duty" ...	3 12
"Our People," Sketches by C. Keene from the collection of Mr. Punch, 400 pictures ...	20 0
Peruvian Bark, 1860-1880, by C. R. Markham ...	8 12
Darwin's Power and Movements in Plants ...	9 8
The Aryan Village, by Sir John Phear	4 12
Duke of Wellington's Indian Despatches: a selection from the Despatches, Memoranda, and other Papers relating to India ...	15 0
Eminent Soldiers: a series of Biographical sketches of great Military Commanders, English and Foreign; by W. H. Davenport Adams ...	2 4
Mallock's Is Life Worth Living? New and cheaper edition ...	3 12
Dutt's A Sheaf Gleaned in French Fields. New edition with portrait ...	6 12
Kandahar in 1879, being the Diary of Major Le Messurier, R. E. ...	5 0
De Paris a Samarkand, Le Ferghanah, le Kouldja et la Siberie occidentale. Impressions de Voyage d'une Parisienne Par Mdme. de Ujfalvy Bourdon. Ouvrage Contenant 273 Gravures sur Bois et cinque Cartes. (Half morocco).	44 0
Kinglake's History of the Invasion of the Crimea. Vol. VI. "Winter Troubles" ...	10 0
Engine-driving Life, by M. Reynolds ..	1 8
Shaw's Elements of Modern Tactics (second edition)	5 12
Adam's Dictionary of English Literature	6 12

ORDERS NOW REGISTERED FOR
RIDING: on the Flat and Across Country,
A Guide to Practical Horsemanship.
By Captain M. Horace Hayes.
(Illustrated.)

(1) Horsemanship.
(2) Race Riding.
(3) Steeplechase Riding.
(4) "Wasting" for Race Riding.
(5) Bridles and Saddles.
(6) Racing Saddlery.
(7) Ladies' Riding.
(In the Press.)

THACKER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY.

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY.—Ihlang-Ihlang, Jockey Club, Vanda and other Perfumes, Toilet Vinegar of world-wide celebrity, Toilet Water, Lavender Water, Florida Water, Eau de Cologne, Lime Juice and Glycerine for the Hair, Honey, Windsor, Tilia, Transparent Coal-tar, and other Toilet Soaps, Violet and Rice Powder, Aquadentine for the Teeth, Aromatic Ozonizer, a natural Air Purifier, &c. Sold by all Perfumers and Chemists. Registered Trade Mark—an Heraldic Rose, 96, Strand, 128, Regent-Street, and 24, Cornhill, London; 9, Boulevard des Capucines, Paris.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

HAMILTON'S.—I have stayed here fourteen days, and I found everything SATISFACTORY. It is certainly the BEST HOTEL I have stayed at in India. W. COOK.

WANTED immediately a nice airy ROOM in the Fort. Rent moderate. Apply BREEZE, care of this Paper.

FOR SALE, FRESH HAMS, arrived this week, at moderate price.—RUTTONJEE BOMONJEE & Co., 1, Forbes Street, Fort.

FINEST OLD SCOTCH WHISKY FOR SALE at Rs. 21 per dozen.—W. M. MACAULAY and Co., 21, Apollo Street.

B. V. RIFLES.—C COMPANY'S team will shoot for the BAYLEY SHIELD TO-MORROW (FRIDAY). Train 5-30.

WANTED a CLERK able to correspond in English, and conversant with the making up of cotton invoices. Address "COTTON," *Bombay Gazette.*

ZOEDONE! ZOEDONE! Non-alcoholic aerated and Phosphated iron beverage for brain and nerve Tonic.—BOLTON and Co.

WANTED an intelligent YOUTH (14 to 16 years old) in OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT. —WATSON & Co., Esplanade Hotel.

WANTED a first-class European TAILOR'S CUTTER. Must be thoroughly competent. Apply to JOONAS TYEB & Co., 11, Hummum Street, Bombay.

BAZAAR and DHOBIE'S Account-book, with totals ruled for day or week, abstract pages for each month. Price, Re. 1-8.—Caxton Works, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1881. Price Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED EMPLOYMENT as Accountant, Auditor or Book-keeper. First-class certificates. Apply "R. A. B.," Post Office, Bolarum (Hyderabad, Deccan.)

JUST RECEIVED, a large consignment of grey and blue ARMY CLOTH, suitable for making soldier's great coats, and also BROWN BLANKETS. Apply to JOONAS TYEB and Co., 11, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE TO PARENTS OF PARSEE AND HINDOO GIRLS.—An English School will be OPENED from the 1st proximo, for which Mr. H. H. Shroff has kindly consented to give a portion of his bungalow, No. 1, Grant Road, near the Railway Station, ree of rent as a temporary measure. 8th January, 1881.

FOR SALE, a DOG-CART, by SIMPSON (Madras), in excellent order, suited for a horse of 15-2 and upwards. Price Rs. 500. Also a set of almost new ENGLISH SINGLE HARNESS, Price Rs. 100. Apply to R. WYNYARD, "The Wilderness," Malabar Hill.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5, interleaved Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, DINNERS, TEA and Coffee, Ices, Pastry and Confectionery, &c., at PEARSE'S RESTAURANT, 23, Rampart Row, Fort.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE

Lessees and Managers.... { Mr. Geo. NORVILLE. Mr. Geo. CROFTON.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

TO-NIGHT,
THURSDAY, 13th JANUARY,
MAJOR COWPER
will appear in
TOM TAYLOR'S DRAMA,
HELPING HANDS.

FRIDAY, 14th JANUARY,
LAST PERFORMANCE OF
THE GRAND PANTOMIME,
BLUE BEARD.

SATURDAY, 15th JANUARY,
PYGMALION AND GALATEA.

The PLAN of the HOUSE may be seen, and SEATS secured, at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s from 10 a. m. till 6 p. m. daily.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Private Box to hold eight ....Rs. 22
Do. do four........................ „ 16
Orchestra Stalls .... „ 4
Pit Stalls .... „ 2
Back Seats ....Annas 8

Doors open at 8-30. The Performance will begin at 9 p. m. punctually.

GEO. NORVILLE, Business Manager.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.
CARWAR COMPANY, Limited, in Liquidation.

THE SALE of this Company's property advertised to be held to-morrow is POSTPONED until TUESDAY next, the 18th instant, at 3 p. m.

W. M. MACAULAY, } Liquidators.
S. L. MACNAGHTEN, }
Bombay, 11th January, 1881.

INDIAN STATE RAILWAYS.

WANTED for service on the Cawnpore and Farruckabad State Railway a LOCOMOTIVE FOREMAN. One who has had Workshop experience preferred.

Salary rising from Rs. 240 to Rs. 300 per mensem.

Application enclosing copies of certificates to be addressed to

W. COULTHURST GIBBONS,
Locomotive Superintendent, Provincial State Railway,
Cawnpore, N. W. P.

THE Undersigned have FOR SALE the following, Messrs. CURTIS & HARVEY'S GUNPOWDER:—

F	Rs. 11 per barrel		lbs. each
F F	11-8	do.	do.
F F F	12	do.	do.
F	lb. tin 9 per dozen lbs.		
F F	do.	9	do.
F F F	do.	10	do.
F ½	do.	10	do.
F F	do.	10	do.
F F F	do.	11	do.

The above prices are subject to 2 per cent. discount.

No. 6, 1 lb. cannister at Rs. 45 per case of 25lbs., nett cash.

Blasting Powder Rs. 8-8-0 per barrel of 25 lbs.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co., Sole Agents.
May 16, 1879. No. 6, Apollo Street, Fort,

BOMBAY ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.
ICED FISH DEPOT, MODY BAY.

THE public are reminded that FRESH FROZEN FISH in LARGE SOLID BLOCKS OF ICE can always be obtained on application to the MANAGER of the Company's Factory at Mody Bay, or to Mr. W. J. ESSAI, Fobes, Street, Fort.

Owing to the large size and thickness of the blocks, in which the fish are frozen, parcels made up by this Company are more likely to be delivered at their destination in good order and condition than if ordered through any other Agency.

C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents,
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Company, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1840.
SIMPSON & Co.,
COACH-BUILDERS AND HARNESS-MANUFACTURERS,
201, MOUNT ROAD, MADRAS,
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

BAROUCHES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, STANHOPES, DOG-CARTS, BUGGIES, &c., and every description of conveyance built to order from the most modern designs. Harness to match above in silver-plated, brass, and japanned mountings, and every requirement for the Coach-house and Stable.

LODGE CONCORD BALL.

THE ANNUAL MASONIC RE-UNION SOCIAL BALL of this LODGE will TAKE PLACE on 14th instant.

Tickets to admit one Gentleman and two Ladies Rs. 10.
Single Gentlemen's Ticket Rs. 10.
Extra Lady's Ticket Rs. 5.
Non-masons may also subscribe.

Applications for tickets to be made to T. C. BRENNEN, 48, Upper Duncan Road, near Treacher and Co., or to J. H. BURRETT, Fire Brigade, Near Terminus Hotel, Fort.

NOTICE.

ATTENTION of the OWNERS of COTTON PRESSES in the Town and Island of Bombay is drawn to sections 9 and 10 of the Bombay Act VII of 1878.

Applications for RENEWAL of licences for 1881 should be sent in before MONDAY, the 17th of this month, to the office of the undersigned.

W. R. PRATT.
Acting Commissioner of Customs, Opium and Abkari.
Bombay, 6th January, 1881.

THE WESTERN INDIA SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Western India Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held on THURSDAY, the 13th instant, at 3-30 p. m., at the registered office of the Company, No. 7, Hummum Street, to pass the following special resolution:—

"That the Articles of Association, framed by the Company's Solicitors and approved by the Board of Directors at their meeting held on the 3rd of January instant, be adopted as the regulations of the Company, in place of the regulations contained in Table A in the first Schedule to the Indian Companies' Act of 1866."

The said Articles of Association can be inspected by any and every member of the Company at the registered office of the Company during office hours.

By order of the Board of Directors,
THAKERSEY MOOLJEE, SONS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 4th January, 1881.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent, Gunpowder Factory, at Kirkee, up to 1st February, 1881, for the SUPPLY of MISCELLANEOUS STORES to the Gunpowder Factory at Kirkee from 1st April, 1881, up to 31st March, 1882.

Printed forms of lists or schedules of the stores (more or less), for the supply of which tenders are invited, and the form of contract deed which, in the event of a tender being accepted, must be signed and sealed by the contractors, affixing on it a stamp of the value of One Rupee, are procurable at this office daily (Sundays and holidays excepted).

Tenders and Schedules in English will only be received on these printed forms in duplicate, two of each are procurable on application at this office for (2) two annas per copy.

Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of Rupees one hundred and fifty in bank notes as earnest money, which deposit will be returned on execution of the contract deed or rejection of the Tenders.

Tenders will be opened at this office at 12 o'clock noon on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd February, 1881. Parties tendering are invited to attend.

A. A. BAYLY, Colonel, R. A.,
Supdt., Gunpowder Factory.
Gunpowder Factory, Kirkee, 10th January, 1881.

LIFE
A JOURNAL OF GENERAL SOCIETY
10 ANNAS WEEKLY.

Each Number of Life contains a Highly Finished Cartoon by the new and artistic process called PHOTOTYPIE.

The following Portraits have already appeared, and can be had on application to Messrs COOPER & Co., Bombay:—Mrs. Langtry, Mrs. Cornwallis West, The Countess Grosvenor, The Countess of Lonsdale, The Viscountes Castlereagh, The Marchioness of Ormonde, Princess Beatrice, Lady Carvagh, Sarah Graham, Sarah Bernhardt, Miss Pullen, Violet Fane, Madame Judith Gautier.

The following Pictures have appeared:—

The Stirrup Cup, After the Ball, High Holiday, By Proxy, When the Cat's Away, Calling the Kine, A Passing Cloud, A Connoisseur, Haidee, Punting, Don Quixote, First fruits for My Lord, My Intended, Sir! Love's Season, Martin Luther, The Capitalist, An Evening in the Terraces, My poor old Tub.

LIFE:
A JOURNAL OF GENERAL OCIETY.

LIFE
Is written by the most popular Authors of the day, both a home and abroad.

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Contains Social, Musical, Literary, and Critical Notes of the Week by the best Writers.

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AND

BOMBAY DIRECTORY

FOR

1881.

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The Publication for 1881 contains

BEAUTIFULLY EXECUTED

PHOTOGRAPHS

OF THE

PRINCIPAL PUBLIC STREETS OF BOMBAY.

PRICE—Rs. 5 ; with Postage Rs. 5-4.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 12, 1881.

THE fall in Stocks in London on Monday has evidently been, as we anticipated, the result of a tendency to dearer money, the market rate of discount yesterday having advanced to a level with the Bank, while on 4 months' Indian Bills it is quoted ½ per cent. higher. Consols were unchanged yesterday at 98⅞, and French Rentes at 119⅞, but there is a further fall in Rupee Paper, holders being evidently frightened by the drop in Silver and anxious to realise. The quotation for Fours is now 81, a fall of ¼, Fours-and-a-half 88¼, a decline of ½, and the Sterling Loan is ⅛ down at 103⅞. The prices given for Indian Exchange Bank shares make Orientals unchanged at £21, Chartered and Chartered Mercantile 10s. higher at £23 and £22-10 respectively, Hongkong and Shanghai £1 higher at £41 per share.

Coffee comes 1s. 6d. per cwt. lower in M. P. Ceylon. Cocoanut-oil is unchanged. Linseed shows a downward tendency, lower prices having to be accepted to effect sales to arrive. Rapeseed is dull, and partially 6d. per quarter lower. Wheat is reported steady, and in some cases the turn is in favour of sellers.

Piecegoods in Manchester, Reuter says, are quiet, but steady at last Friday's prices. From private sources, however, we learn that there is very little doing for this side.

The Liverpool Cotton market yesterday closed quiet, the day's sales being only estimated at 7,000 bales, of which 700 were Surats. Spot prices were unchanged all round, nor can we learn that arrivals were in any way changed, Surats being still called practically unsaleable. In New York yesterday ready Mid. Uplands were still quoted at 12 cents, but April shipment had declined from 12·43 to 12·34 cents per lb. The receipts of Cotton at the U. S. ports to date give the following comparison with the two previous seasons :—

	1881.	1880.	1879.
Tuesday's receipts......	18,000	21,000	22,000
Four days' do.	62,000	63,000	60,000
Total since 1st Sept.	3,616,000	3,335,000	28,85,000

Reuter reports Bar Silver in London as having receded from 51⅛d. to 51 1-16d. per oz., and adds "in consequence of large supplies." Private messages, however, quote 51d., sellers, equivalent to about 1s. 7 9-16d. per rupee. It is a pity that Reuter does not inform us whence the increased supply comes, as the fact might tend to throw some little additional light on the subject. Our own idea is that it simply means Siver which has been held back for some time in the hope that an upward turn in exchange on this side would bring out buyers at enhanced rates, and that holders being disappointed with the turn affairs have taken, are now anxious to sell.

EXCHANGE.—We opened quiet at a partial decline of 1-32d. from yesterday's closing rates, and during the day additional weakness was apparent, with a further fall of 1-32d. At the moment the banks are all willing buyers both ready and forward, and appearances seem in favour of the decline going further. For the remainder of this mail, however, we shall as usual be guided by the result of to-day's biddings for Council drafts in London. If an average of 1s. 7⅝d. is obtained, we may expect to see a somewhat steadier feeling at about current figures ; but anything less would probably induce a continuance of the fall. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	....	1s. 7 7-16d.	per Re.
Do. telegraphic	....	1s. 7 13-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	..	1s. 7 9-16d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,,	..	1s. 7 11-16d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,,	..	1s. 7 23-32d.	,,
Francs, 3 ,, ,,	..	2f. 68c.	,,

On Calcutta we still quote demand at 1-16 per cent. premium, 60 day sight nominal.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has undergone an additional decline to-days, owing to the further drop in London. Buyers have operated with great caution, and transactions have been limited. We now quote:—Fours, Rs. 100⅝ ; Fours-and-a-half Rs. 109. The firmer tendency of money is against the market. For advances on Government Paper it is reported that the Presidency Bank has now increased its rate of interest to 2½ per cent. and the margin to 5 per cent.

SHARES have again been dull, with, in most cases, a slight decline in price. Bank of Bombays are unchanged at Rs. 735, and in other Bank shares there is no alteration. Colaba Land shares are Rs. 5 lower at Rs. 870. In Press Companies there is a decline of Rs. 20 in Albert Company of Kurrachee and Rs. 7½ in Mofussils. East India, however, are Rs. 60 higher. Spinning and Weaving Mill shares, with a few exceptions, are again quiet at Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 lower, although the demand for Yarns still continues.

COTTON.—The adverse character of the home telegrams has imparted a very weak feeling to-day. Sellers have shown decidedly more willingness to effect sales, even at a reduction of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy, whilst buyers, on the other hand, are holding off in expectation of a further fall. Supplies up-country, too, are still on the increase, and taking into account the difference already existing betwixt our prices and the nominal rates ruling in Liverpool, there can be little doubt that the position is the reverse of strong. We quote at the close :—

Good Hingunghaut, January	......Rs.	235 per candy.
,, Omra	,, ... ,,	221 ,,
F. G. F. ,,	,, ... ,,	212 ,,
G. F. ,,	,, ... ,,	205 ,,
Good Broach, March	.... ,,	239 ,,
,, Dhollera, April	.... ,,	218 ,,

In SEEDS and WHEAT there is no change to quote.

FREIGHTS continue firm. For Liverpool the Rydal Hall is now holding for 38s. 9d. and the Linhope for 37s. 6d. For London the speculators have run up the rate to 40s., owing to a report that the s. s. Strathmore has put back to Aden. For the Mediterranean ports a fair enquiry prevails at previous prices.

PIECEGOODS show no appreciable change. The demand is not active, but in the face of present quotations from Manchester and rapidly declining exchange, sellers hold pretty firmly for previous prices. Yarns continue in fair request.

COALS show no alteration, and no fresh business is reported.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Perim, 1,015 tons, Captain James Scott, sailed yesterday for Antwerp with a general cargo.

THE A. S. N. Co.'s steamer Maharanee, 1,047 tons, Captain H. R. Burleigh, sailed yesterday for Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo.

THE barque Peggie Day, 247 tons, Captain C. M. Dawson, will sail to-day for Mauritious with a general cargo and 30 deck passengers.

THE steamer Thessaly, 1,243 tons, Captain F. Harbord, sailed yesterday for Antwerp with a general cargo and Mr. Wood, a passenger.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Chilka, 1,953 tons, Captain D. Campbell, sailed yesterday for Rangoon with a general cargo and two deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
12	H. M. S. Malabar,	Grant	Portsmouth, Deb. 15.
	H. M. S. Serendib	Worsley	Colombo, Jan. 7.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
12	Czar (s)	Barclay	Marseilles.
	Dominion	Thomas	Coconada.
	Maharanee (s)	Burleigh	Calcutta.
	Thessaly (s)	Harbord	Antwerp.
	Chilka (s)	Campbell ..	Rangoon.
	Perim	Scott	Antwerp.

The barque Peggie Day, Dawson, to Mauritius, obtained her port-clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Euphrates, to K. Coast and Kurrachee.

Steamer Peshawar, to Australia.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 7 Chanda (s) .... Allen........ Bombay, Dec. 17.
Shahzada (s)........ Davison .... Singapore, Dec. 27.
Dryad .... Evans .... Liverpool, Aug. 28.
King Cenric........ Bass .... Rio de Janeiro, Sept. 29.
8 D. of Buckingham.. Turner ...... London, Nov. 22.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 7—Steamers City of Agra and Sirdhana. Barque Sattara.
Jan. 8—Steamer Pemba. Ship Borrowdale.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 9 Cingalese .... Melbourne.
10 Peshawar (s)......... ...... Pooree.
Curlow (s) .... Pooree.

DEPARTURE.

Jan. 9 Almora (s) .... Calcutta.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 12.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Rydal Hall (s)—50 bales wool, Poonumchund Agurchund ; 70 bales cotton, Wagjee Bhimjee ; 175 bales cotton, Gordhundass Bhugwandass ; 200 bales cotton, Thos. H. Moore and Co. ; 26 bales wool, Hurjee Nursey ; 36 bales wool, Jewandass Premjee ; 75 bales wool, Goculdass Cullianjee ; 600 cases gambier, Sigg-Sulzer and Co. ; 60 bales wool, Gangjee Cutchra ; 25 bales wool, Damodur Khimjee.
Linhope (s)—1,000 cwts wheat, Ruzubally Allyruza ; 800 cwts. wheat, Lalljee Poonsey and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Sheikh (s)—21,001½ swts. wheat, 4,400 cwts. linseed, 2,928½ cwts. gingellyseed, 588 cwts. rapeseed and 499½ cwts. mustardseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HULL.

Leverrior (s)—6,125 cwts wheat, Wallace and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Teheran (s)—182 bales cotton, P. and O. S. N. Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Louise H. (s)—960 cwts. wheat, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Khiva (s)—100 bales cotton and 50 cases fishmaws and sharkfins, Goolam Hoosein Jan Mahomed ; 36 cases fishmaws and sharkfins, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy ; 14¼ cwts. cambay stone, Chotalall Bapoolall ; 10½ cwts. cambay stone, Ebram Noordin and Co. ; 103 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon and Co. ; 708 chests opium, N. J. Abrahim ; 8 chests opium, Hajee Abdoola Noor Mahomed ; 92 cases fishmaws and sharkfins, 449 bales cotton and 74 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 50 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 150 bales twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co ; 50 bales twist, B. and A. Hormarjee ; 50 bales twist, Framjee, Sands and Co ; 10 bales twist, Ardaseer Merwanjee ; 125 cwts. onions, Hassum Babun.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Khiva (s)—74 chests opium, M. S. Gubbay and Co. ; 53 chests opium, Abraham Ezra and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Malda (s)—100 bales cotton, W. and A. Graham and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Khiva (s)—27 bales twist, Ardaseer Merwanjee.

FOR GENOA.

Louise H. (s)—100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 11TH JANUARY, 1881.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·938
Temperature of the Air	76·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	66·6
Dew Point...	61·5
Relative humidity of Air..........................	0·610
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8.)	0·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)..	82·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	67·4
General Direction of Wind* ......N, NE, NW, NNW, N.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	280.

*From midnight to midnight.

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 13.

(Before the Hon Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

319-80—C Tyabjee—Sena Vuckta and others vs Shaik Mahomed H. Shaik Bebunbhoy—J C Cama. Part heard.
121-80—Jefferson B and D—Vussonjee Jewraj vs Mowjee Soonderjee—Hore C and B—Part heard.
364-80—Crargie, L and O—Panbai and another vs Cana Dewa and others—H Bicknell.
213-80—Shapurjee and T—Wagjee Korejee vs Moolice Canjee—Hore, C and B.
396-80—Balkrishna and B—Cangandal Rajana Hanmantoo and another vs Panda Abboo Saiboo—Janardhen and H.
386-78—Jefferson B and D—Canjee Roopjee vs Tarachund Pragjee and others—Ardeshir and H.
87-80—Macfarlane and G—Gopekesjee Withalasjee Maharaj vs Nursing Lalljee Muggon Lalljee Maharaj and another—Shapurjee and T.
331-80—Macfarlane and G—Joosub Hajee Ahmed vs Shreeram Mota.
202-80—Macfarlane and G—Hajeebhoy Lalljee and others vs Laduck Dattoo.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

229-80—R Skipsey—Gunputrao Gorojee vs A. D. Jackson and another—H. Bicknell—Part heard.
621-79—H Bicknell—Mirza Sabutally Vulìud, &c. vs Pandoorung Ramchundra—Janardhen and H.
313-80—Muljee and B—Byramjee Bomanjee vs Shrirung Raghoonath—Jefferson, B and D.
316-80—Prescot and W—J. T. Bell and others vs Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy—Ardesir and H.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE WEST.)
For Judgment.

35-78—Chalk and W—Cooverjee Premjee vs The G I P R Co.—Hearn, C and L.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Cause.

450-80—Shapurjee and T—Burjorjee Cursetjee Panthaky vs Muncherjee Cooverjee—H W Payne.—Part heard.

Short Causes.

353-80—Jeffersons B and D—Lukhmidass Khimjee and another vs C A Turner.—Crawford and B—Part heard.
456-80—Smith and F—Luckumsey Govindjee and others, vs Hurpal Canjee and others—Shapurjee and T. Part heard.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 11.

Adye, Lieut., 83rd Regt., on leave, from Hingoli.
Hatch, Lieut.-Genl., R. A., on duty, from Poona.

JANUARY 12.

Stubbs, Lieut., 63rd Regt., on sick leave, from Kandahar.
Murray, 2nd Lieut., 2-14th Regt., on leave, from Lucknow.
Limand, Col., R. E., on leave, from Calcutta.
Ryley, Captain, 81st Regt., on sick leave, from Ferozpore.
Chapman, Captain, 21st Fusiliers, on sick leave, from Secundrabad.
Jarvis, Captain, 67th Regt., on leave, from Bellary.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 10.

French, Major, 11th Bombay N. I., to rejoin, to Poona.

JANUARY 12.

Nicholson, Captain, R. A., from leave, to Poona.
Deshon, Major, R. A., to join, to Secundrabad.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, Jan. 8.)

HOME, REVENUE, AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. L. Lang to officiate as Extra Asst. Supdt. of the 2nd Class, Port Blair and the Nicobars, during the absence on furlough of Mr. M. V. Portman, or until further orders.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Subject to the confirmation of H. M.'s Govt., H. E. the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. J. Woodtli, as Acting Consul for the German Empire at Aden, during the absence of Mr. W. Ganslandt.

Major A. Conolly, 2nd-in-Comd., Meywar Bheel Corps, is appointed to officiate as Comdt. of the Deoli Irregular Force, from the date of assuming charge, vice Lieut-Col. C. H. Clay, proceeding on furlough.

The following transfers in the Central India Horse are made from 6th Dec. 1880 :—

Surg-Maj D. F. Keegan, M. D., to the medical charge of 2nd Regt. and of the Political Agency Western Malwa ; Surg. R. Caldecot to the medical charge of the 1st Regt.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the B. S. C., from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secy. of State for India :—

Lieut. Percy George Kerans, 2nd West India Regt., Offg. Wing Officer, 14th (The Ferozepore) Regt. of N. I., 15th Sept. 1879.

Col. E. W. Childers, R. A., Supdt. of the Gunpowder Factory at Madras, to be Supdt. of the Gunpowder Factory at Ishapore, from the date on which he may assume the duties of the office, vice Col. E. Tierney, R. A., whose tenure of appointment has expired.

The undermentioned officers to be Sub-Asst. Commissaries-Genl. 3rd Class, on probation, from 13th Nov. 1880 :—

Capt. E. J. de C. Rennick, S. C., Sqdn. Officer, 7th Bengal Cavy.
Lieut. H. G. Ryland, S. C., Wing Officer, 5th Regt. of Native (Light) Infy.
Lieut. S. C. F. Peile, S. C., Wing Officer and Adjt. 2nd (Queen's Own) Regt. of Native (Light) Infy.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Lieut-Col. G. R. Hennessy, S. C., Wing Comdr. and 2nd-in-Comd., 15th (The Loodianah) Regt. of N.I. (m. c.) for 273 days.
Lieut-Col. J. Roberts, S. C., (p. a.) for 2 years.
Maj. J. E. Waller, Genl. List Infy., Wing Comdr. (Punjab) Regt. of N. I., (p. a.) for 1 year.
Capt. L. F. Brown, R. E., Ex. Engr. 4th Grade, P. W. D., Supt. Park and Field Train, Corps of Bengal Sappers and Miners, (p. a.) for 2 years.
Cap. W. J. Williamson, C. I. E., S. C., Depy. Comr. 3rd Grade, Inspr-Gel. of Police, Jails, and Registration and Comsr. of Excise and Supdt. of Stamps, Assam, (p. a.) for 243 days.
Capt. T. H. Goldney, S. C., Wing Officer, 38th (the Agra) Regt. of N. I., (p. a.) for 88 days.
Lieut. E. H. Cameron, R. E., Ex. Engr. 4th Grade, Mily. Works Branch, Punjab P. W. D., (p. a.) for 2 years.
Lieut. H. T. Faithful, S. C., Wing Officer and Adjt. 19th (Punjab) Regt. of N.I., (p. a.) for 273 days.
Surg A. H. Williams, M. B., 9th Regt of N. I., (m. c.) for 1 year.
Lieut-Col. G Newmarch, R. E., Ex. Engr., 1st Grade, Mily. Works Branch, P. W. D., is granted special leave for 2 years, under the Resolution in the P. W. D. No. 1605-27 E. G., dated 3rd Sept. 1879, from 28th Oct. 1880.
Lieut-Col. (Bt. Col.) E. W. Dun, M. S. C., Comdt, 6th Infy., Hyderabad Contingent, is allowed leave in India, (m. c.) for 273 days, from date on which he left his station.
Maj. S. Cargill, R. A., Comy. of Ordnance, 2nd Class, is allowed leave in India, (m. c.) to the 11th March 1881, in extention of that granted in G. G. O. No. 557 of 1880.
Surg-Maj R. Bird, M. D., is allowed furlough to the date of his arrival at Bombay, in extension of that granted to him in G. G. O. No. 470 of 1879.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Right Hon. the Secy. of State for India :—Lieut. G. W. Deane, S. C., 6 months, medical certificate.
Surg. J. O'M. McDonell, M. D., 6 weeks, private affairs.

The following promotions are made, subject to H. M.'s approval :—

Staff Corps.—To be Lieut.-Col.—Maj. R. F. Angelo, 4th Jan. 1881.
Bengal Army, to be Major.—Capt. W. P. Harrison, Genl. List, Infy., 4th Jan 1881.
Brevet, to be Col.—Lieut.-Col. John Hudson, B. G. G. O. No. 452 to 1880 S. C., 1st Oct. 1877, is cancelled, as far as it refers to Col. Hudson.
Lieut.-Col. Edwin Venour, B. Infy., 20th Apl. 1880.
Lieut.-Col. H. D. Battye, B. S. C., 7th Jan. 1881.

Depy. Asst. Comy. (Offg. Asst. Comy.) and Hony. Lieut. Richard Monks is promoted to Asst. Comy. from 18th Nov. 1880, vice Asst. Comy. and Hony. Lieut. W. Devine, deceased.

Conductor (Offg. Depy. Asst. Comy.) Thomas Foxton is promoted to Depy. Asst. Comy., from 18th Nov. 1880, vice Hony. Lieut. Monks.

Sub-Conductor (Temporary Conductor) Edward Whyte is promoted to Conductor from 18th Nov. 1880, vice Conductor Foxton.

Magazine Sergt. Edgar Bredin, Clerk Ordnance Office, is promoted to Sub-Conductor, on probation, from 18th Nov. 1880.

Magazine Sergt. (Temporary Sub-Conductor) Otho D. Heathcote is promoted to Sub-Conductor, on probation, from 18th Nov. 1880, vice Sub-Conductor Whyte.

Sub-Conductor Thomas Hindle is promoted to Conductor, 9th Dec. 1880, vice Conductor J. Grimshaw, reduced.

In continuation of G. G. O. No. 714 of 1880, the undermentioned officer is permitted to retire from the service, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 1 of 1880, from the date specified, subject to H. M.'s approval :—

Lieut.-Col. W. H. Garton, S. C., 31st Dec., 1880.

The services of Mr. H. C. Finch, 3rd Class Engr., are dispensed with.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The services of Lieut. S. M. Maycock, R. E., 2nd Asst. Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee, are replaced at the disposal of the Mily. Dept. from 13th Jan. 1881, or such subsequent date as he may be relieved of his duties.

Mr. W. R. Foy, Asst. Engr., 3rd Grade, Assam, having passed the prescribed examination, is promoted to Asst. Engr., 2nd Grade, from 14th Nov 1880.

With reference to P. W. D. Notification No. 323 of 29th July 1878, Lieut. E. S. E. Childers, R. E., is permanently appointed to the P. W. D., as an Asst. Engr., 2nd Grade, from 14th Jan. 1878.

Lieut. E. S. E. Childers, R. E., Asst. Engr., 2nd Grade, Mily. Works Branch, is promoted to the 1st Grade, from 10th Aug. 1880.

The appointment by the Govt. of Bengal of Mr. J. H. Abjohn, Ex. Engr., 2nd Grade, to officiate as Supdtg. Engr., South-Western Circle, in addition to his ordinary duties, during the absence of Mr. J. C. Vertannes on privilege leave, is confirmed.

Mr. T. Moss, Exmr., 2nd Class, temporary rank, reverted to his substantive rank of Exmr., 3rd Class, from 27th Dec. 1880.

Maj. I. P. Westmorland, R.E., Exmr., 1st Class, temporary rank, is confirmed in that class, from 15th Nov. 1880.

Maj. C. M. Moberly, Exmr., 3rd Class, temporary rank, is confirmed in that class, from 27th Dec. 1880.

Mr. F. P. Quinlan, Exmr., 4th Class, 3rd Grade, temporary rank, reverted to his substantive rank of Depy. Exmr., 1st Grade, from 27th Dec. 1880.

Capt. G. F. L. Marshall, R.E., Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India in the P. W. D., is granted 3 months' leave in India under the terms of Mily. Dept. Notification No. 249 of 1873, from 7th Jan. 1881.

SURGEON DENTIST,

DR. C. F. KHORY

(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873.)

No. 23, RAMPART ROW,

Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

Messrs. C. MARCKS & COMPANY,

OF

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HAVE the pleasure of announcing that Mr. A. MENIST, Oculist's Optician, of Amsterdam and London, has appointed them AGENTS for the sale of his celebrated PEBBLE SPECTACLES and EYE-GLASSES, BINOCULARS, &c.

Mr. MENIST makes his Frames of Gold and Silver only, which have been found to be the best metals for the purpose, his object being to obtain perfection as nearly as possible, without regard to cost. He does not use steel, for this metal rusts, and the joints become loose, altering the focus of the glasses, and so injuring the eyes ; neither is there any economy in it, for in this climate it corrodes so quickly that it must be often renewed, while Gold or Silver are practically everlasting, and Aluminium cannot be used, for it leaves an indelible mark on the skin wherever it comes in contact with it.

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Pamphlets may be had on application.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BIRTHS.

HOMAN—January 5th, at Khundwa, the wife of E. N. Homan, of a daughter.

DIBLE—December 31st, at Serispore Tea Estate, Cachar, the wife of Samuel Dible, Manager, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

FORDYCE—O'BRIEN—December 27th, at Mooltan, John Fraser Dingwall Fordyce, Lieutenant, Bengal Staff Corps, to Alice Margaret, eldest daughter of P. O'Brien, C.E.

FOLEY—COOKE—January 7th, at Calcutta, Edwin George Foley, of Sylhet, to Justitia Stuart, daughter of the late Dr. R. W. Cooke.

MANSEL—SANDYS—January 1st, at Bhaugulpore, Alfred Mansel, R.A., to Caroline, eldest daughter of Melvill Sandys, C.S.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

S.—Shall appear to-morrow.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JANUARY 13, 1881.

THERE is not much to be said about the correspondence between the Secretary of State for War and Lord Lytton which we published yesterday. Lord Lytton's conduct in attending a meeting of the 23rd Middlesex Volunteers for the purpose of making a political speech was so flagrantly improper that it might perhaps have been left unnoticed, had it not been for the necessarily rigid nature of military rules. In his letter Mr. Childers courteously intimated that he was quite ready to accept an assurance that Lord Lytton spoke as he did "inadvertently, and in ignorance of the Volunteer Regulations." It was reasonably open, we fancy, to Mr. Childers to fancy that nobody but Lord Lytton was ignorant of a regulation the propriety of which is so obvious, and to hope that now that his attention had been drawn to it there was an end of the matter. Lord Lytton's answer is characteristic. He begins by informing the Secretary of State for War that the whole responsibility of the speech rested with himself (Lord Lytton), as none of those to whom it was addressed knew, or could know, what he intended to say. This, if it were only the case, would of course be an end of the business. Lord Lytton is not a volunteer and the Secretary of State for War has, as such, nothing to do with any action the whole responsibility of which rests with Lord Lytton. But of course the fact is that the volunteers were in error in listening to the speech as soon—and that, let us say, was very soon—as its character was apparent. Their colonel should have stopped the speaker, and doubtless would have done so if that had been possible without the appearance of discourtesy. Lord Lytton proceeds to assume that the matter in dispute between Mr. Childers and himself is one which has still to be settled ; and affects to sneer at the Minister for offering to hold his hand if Lord Lytton will only say that he acted in ignorance. "I do not, myself, see how my knowledge or ignorance of the regulation you refer to can affect the propriety of volunteers listening to my speech." Who said it did ? Certainly not Mr. Childers, whose position was simply that, the rule on the subject being perfectly well known, it would probably not be necessary to do anything if Lord Lytton were found to have acted in ignorance. If, on the other hand, Lord Lytton knew that their toleration of his conduct involved the colonel and regiment whose guest he was in an act of insubordination, the Minister had no guarantee that the situation would not be repeated indefinitely, and he intimated that it would be necessary to issue instructions to the volunteers as to how to deal with Lord Lytton, and orators like his Lordship, if there should unfortunately spring up any. This has been done ; so that Lord Lytton has the credit, such as it is, of having rendered necessary the issue by the Commander-in-Chief of a special general order reminding volunteers of the existing regulation, and pointing out that if at any meeting of volunteers in uniform political matter of a controversial nature is introduced, it will be the duty of the senior officer present to take steps to prevent a breach of the regulation. The order goes on—with a touch of irony which Lord Lytton will probably be "himself unable to see"—to say that it will probably be sufficient to call the attention of the speaker *to the position in which the meeting is placed by his address.* But if this course does not avail, it will be the duty, according to the Commander-in-Chief's interpretation of the regulation, of the senior officer to dissolve the meeting, and to direct the officers and men who may be present in uniform to withdraw. Of his share in this transaction Lord Lytton is so proud that he sent the correspondence to the press without going through the polite form of ascertaining that Mr. Childers had no objection to the publication of his letter.

When we turn, as we are induced to do by the correspondence on which we are commenting, to the speech itself which has been the cause of all this unpleasantness, we are painfully struck with the want of all sense of proportion in Lord Lytton's mind, to which alone we can attribute the conviction that what he had to say would not keep for the House of Lords, or was worth saying at all at the expense of the violation of propriety of which he has been guilty. Lord Lytton chooses to look on himself as a prisoner at the bar of public opinion, who has a right to be heard. To most people he is rather in the position of a prisoner who has past the bar, and who, as he disappears, is heard stoutly maintaining that if the whole truth were known, he would be cleared. Even to those of us who were for long in substantial accord with his policy it is clear that he and the Ministers he served have failed to recommend that policy to the English people, and that nothing is to be gained in the meantime by asking for a reversal of judgment. It would, or might be different if Lord Lytton had—as he says he has—new facts of the first importance to disclose. But nothing can be more certain than that, however he may have convinced himself to the contrary, Lord Lytton has long ago stated his whole case.

This, if it were not already certain on *à priori* grounds, could be made abundantly clear from the nature of the speech so misappropriately delivered to the volunteers. In that speech Lord Lytton deals first with the charge that the policy of the late Government of India in relation to Afghanistan was one of "aggression and annexation." This charge, he says, is false ; and he refutes it by reference to a single isolated case in which that Government held its hand, and did not go forward so far, or so quickly, as it might have done. Now it is of course true that Sir Frederick Roberts's victorious force was stopped at the Peiwar Kotal. But can Lord Lytton be serious in suggesting that he is at liberty to dispose of the issue he has himself raised by selecting out of the abundant evidence available a single isolated act—which may or may not have been due to the moderation of his Government. A "policy of annexation" is—in ordinary language—a policy which includes annexation among the objects aimed at ; and we have only to refer to the published declarations of the Government Lord Lytton is defending to see that the annexation of certain parts of Afghanistan was distinctly contemplated from the beginning. This was one source of the credit Lord Lytton's Government enjoyed in India ; and it is too late in the day for Lord Lytton to repudiate it. In fact, his whole contention on this point is audaciously inconsistent with the rest of his speech, inasmuch as that consists mainly of an appeal to the people of England not to allow his policy to be frustrated by the abandonment of Kandahar. If this is what his policy has led to, Lord Lytton must either admit that it was a policy of annexation, or confess that it has proved to be a policy of blundering. Of course we are aware that Lord Lytton's answer to such considerations is that the aggression and annexation with which he is charged came unsought, and that his one aim was the further security of the Empire. But this is playing with words. As well may the highwayman contend that he does not so much rob as make provision for his old age. The further security of the Empire is a care to all statesmen. Their policies are differentiated by the minor ends they pursue in the attempt to secure this great common end. Aggression and annexation may have been in the circumstances unavoidable : they may have been not so much unavoidable as desirable : but that they were not deliberately resorted to is an assertion which is ridiculous.

In the remaining part of his defence Lord Lytton showed at once greater insight, and at the same time a persistent disregard of the true issue which can hardly now be intentional. The Kabul executions are not now much discussed. The subject is a painful one, and if the information we have recently been the means of publishing remains unrefuted, it is one which Englishmen will be more glad than ever to forget. But there can be no doubt that the injustice of some of these executions went home to the people of England ; and if Lord Lytton could wipe off the stain they have left upon his administration he would do much to rehabilitate himself at least in one respect. The charge against him is that men were put to death in cold blood, as rebels to the Ameer, for no other proved crime than the resistance they offered to the entry of a British force into their country. The charge is not made at random. Those who press it can afford to dispense with the reiterated specific statements of the only correspondent with the force—a correspondent who enjoyed in a special degree the protection of the general—that "prisoners taken in arms were shot," and that this "wholesome severity" had had a most "satisfactory effect." They can point to the proclamations of the general himself, in which the theory was expressly formulated that his advance was in the name of His Highness the Ameer, and that those who opposed it constituted themselves *ipso facto* rebels, to be dealt with as such. They can point to the fact that Sir Frederick Roberts set a price on the head of every soldier who opposed him at Charasiab. And they cannot forget that of the five men who formed the first batch for the gallows at Kabul, one was hung for having commanded the enemy's right at Charasiab ; another for having as a priest stirred up his people to war against us ; and a third for having collected men to fight against us in that battle. We are quoting here, as our readers will know, from the telegram of the *Pioneer's* correspondent, who, it is notorious, had access to full information, and who, in the telegram referred to, put the matter beyond all reasonable doubt by informing us that these men deserved their fate, *"for they had ample warning in Sir Frederick Roberts's proclamation of what their fate would be"*—that is to say, they were told that if they resisted us, they would make themselves rebels. They did resist, and they were therefore deservedly (!) hung as rebels. It has been stated since that no one was hung at Kabul who was not proved to have been concerned in the massacre. The correspondence already referred to puts it, we say, beyond doubt that *at the time* such proof was either not asked for, or was held to be given in the fact of the armed resistance, which was notorious. This, then, is the charge. How does Lord Lytton meet it ? Will it be believed that he still affects to think that it is Sir Frederick Roberts's character for humanity that is at stake, and does not shrink from once more branding those who assail himself and his policy as "calumniators of a gallant soldier ?" There is not, it seems, in or out of Her Majesty's service "a man more merciful, or more humane, than General Roberts." This is a plea which the English people have already put aside as irrelevant ; and they may be trusted to do so again. Lord Lytton, perhaps, clung to it because he knew that he was about to abandon the only other line of defence possible to him. The Government of India did all these things—up to the time when the Ameer refused to be their mock any longer—in the name of the Ameer. A year has hardly passed, and we find Lord Lytton characterising the sovereign Prince in whose name he invaded Afghanistan and sent those who opposed him to the gallows as a "false and treacherous ally," who was "thwarting him at every step." We say nothing of the unfairness or impolicy of such language as applied to Yakoob, but we contend that Lord Lytton has himself, by using such language, destroyed the last poor shred of justification he had for the course pursued in Kabul with results so unfortunate and to General Roberts and to himself so unforeseen. Had Lord Lytton and the Cabinet which he represented acted with the courage of their convictions and annexed Afghanistan, or even Kandahar, they would, we believe, have been supported by the country in that course. But they refused to commit themselves to so bold a course, and while they took a fringe of territory from the Afghans, talked loudly of their determination to maintain a strong, a united, and a friendly Afghanistan. It is now idle for Lord Lytton to assail the new Government for not annexing Kandahar, when that place was actually evacuated by his own orders, in accordance with the provisions of the treaty of Gundamuck, which he dictated to the Ameer. And it is worse than idle to denounce Yakoob as an enemy, when it was in the name of that very enemy that he sent General Roberts's force to Kabul, and authorised the summary execution of all who resisted its march.

THE hopeless nature of the plot hatched by certain natives of Kohlapur with the view of overturning the British authority in that remote district is clearly indicated in the evidence which we have, up to the present moment, been able to publish. The statements made by the witnesses already examined reveal a strange mixture of craft, credulity, and recklessness—the blind recklessness of complacent stupidity. At this stage of the enquiry it would be premature to take for granted the truth of everything that has been given in evidence. We may, however, briefly advert to the more striking features of the story so far as it has been told. There is a leader in every conspiracy upon whom the success or failure of the plot in a great measure depends. In the case under notice the leader appears to have been one Rambhut bin Dhondbhat Kadekar, a Brahmin 25 years of age, and a resident of Kolhapur. It is not at all apparent, from the evidence given, that this individual possesses in any eminent degree those exceptional qualities which usually mark the character of a leader of men. He appears to have an utter disregard for truth, a penchant for uncanny tricks, and a somewhat vivid imagination. At the beginning of last year Rambhut conceived the idea of getting up a rebellion in Kohlapur and the district. His knowledge of the world beyond the places in which he and his co-conspirators actually resided seems to have been very incomplete. But great as was his ignorance, that of the people around him was far greater. He was clever enough to see that there must be an excuse for every insurrection, particularly when it happens to be a local one, so he raised a "rightful heir," called him Chima Sahib Maharaja, and set himself to work upon the feelings of the people. Unfortunately Chima Sahib had been dead for some years, but this little inconvenience did not greatly concern Rambhut, who, trading upon the simplicity of his dupes, persuaded them that Chima, who was joint-Maharaja of Kohlapur in 1857, but was placed in retirement for political considerations, was still living somewhere—he was not very particular as to locality—and was anxious to come to his own again. A great many curious things come into the story of this conspiracy one of them being a stool with a hollow wooden leg containing a communication addressed to Chima Saheb, and which "owing to circumstances," was never despatched. Bones, a human skull, and an owl were used ; and the latter seems to have been very badly treated for the good of the cause. The public will be interested to learn that the bird's eyes were taken out, the wick of a lamp moistened in the liquid obtained by this operation ; the lamp being lighted and put under the skull, on which lampblack was collected and then rubbed on the right hand of a *paialoo*, or one who happens to be born feet foremost. Rambhut engaged a person whom he thought was a *paialoo*, and after making him go through these ceremonies, caused him to turn his face in a certain direction and look into his lampblacked hand for treasure. The follower found none, but being almost as untruthful as his leader, said he saw some, and dug in several places, under the pretence of finding it. This man brought his connection with Rambhut to a close by turning Queen's evidence against him. Witchcraft having failed, it was determined to raise money for rebellion by means of dacoities, which proved less harmless, but more successful. A day was appointed—a Sunday—for murdering all the Europeans of Kohlapur whilst they were at church, but the affair did not come to a head on the appointed day owing to the fact that many of the men who had promised to attend and do the work failed to put in an appearance. The rebels, it is said, missed their way, and did not arrive at the church until the congregation had dispersed ; and their plot was discovered before another Sunday came round. The arrangements they made with reference to arms form a very peculiar feature of the plot. A bundle of six rusty swords which had had a new edge ground on them was brought to the house of one of the conspirators—the approver—and afterwards hidden in his garden. They were wrapped in dry plantain-leaves and placed under a heap of rice-straw. Two annas-worth of gun-caps also formed an important item of the military preparations ; and two annas-worth of caps, carefully used, might cause the death of several people. One cautious conspirator on being asked to join in the plot, told Rhambut that he would assist to the extent of mending all weapons of offence, and he very generously, too, offered to supply his leader with all the weapons that came into his hands for repair from other customers. Probably his sword and gun-mending connection was not a large one. The plotters seem to have held many meetings, and to have discussed their atrocious plans with considerable freedom. As a proof of their ignorance, it may be mentioned that one of them said—and his opinion had some weight with the rest—that it was a pity to be in a hurry, as the war would soon be over and the people coming down would assist. The approver who gave this in evidence, on being asked "what war?" said, "I do not know ; I think they said in Nepaul." There can be little doubt that these men, ignorant as they are, meant mischief. The leader supplied those who were to commit the murders at the church with "charmed limes." incense was purchased and burnt at the altars in the city, and incantations were performed ; it being supposed that no harm could come to the men who received the limes. These things, of course, appear very ridiculous to Europeans, but to the untutored conspirators they were undoubtedly of great significance. That their plans were not altogether without system is shown in the fact that preparations were made to cut the telegraph wires, to take possession of the State artillery, such as it was, and to gain over the one regiment of infantry in the place. Rambhut seems to have known very well that the telegraph would prove one of his greatest dangers, and he had a ladder specially made for getting at the wires. He made arrangements for robbing the post and cutting off all communications, so that he might make good his retreat. He also provided for everything being done decently and in order, and impressed upon one of his principal agents the necessity of being very careful of the treasury when the excitement commenced, or it would be looted,—by the wrong people. Very heavy promises were made by some of the leading conspirators as to the number of men they would bring to aid in the insurrection, but they evidently promised a great deal more than they were able to perform. It was stated by the approver that Rambhut told him he had received salutations (muzra) from 3,000 persons, but it must be remembered that the uncultivated native mind is not accustomed to deal with large numbers, and has a tendency to exaggeration. So far as we can judge at present, the affair seems to have been a plot for a dacoity on a very large scale. It is at any rate significant, inasmuch as it shows how numerous are the germs of mischief which exist among certainc classes of the people. These plots will not be altogether without value if they serve to prevent the growth of carelessness and indifference as to what is passing in the districts of the Empire.

GENERAL BURROWS is not to be allowed to take up his Nusserabad brigade command. The Commander-in-Chief and the Government of Bombay recommended that he should be allowed, but the Government of India have ruled otherwise. He will therefore, it is presumed, retire on his colonel's allowances, to which he is entitled on the 1st January, 1882. Colonel Carnegie, who is now commanding the Mhow Division for General Phayre, will, not improbably, get the permanent brigade command at Nusserabad.

MR. J. H. GRANT, the Municipal Commissioner, leaving office in the first week of February, when he goes home on a well-earned furlough, Mr. J. Nugent will succeed to the Commissionership, but will not at once take over the duties of the office, as he is at present acting at the Secretariat for Mr. Peile, the acting Commissioner of Scinde. Dr. Weir will, it is understood, be Municipal Commissioner *ad interim.*

MR. J. A. CAMERON, who has just returned from Kandahar, where he has distinguished himself as a very able and dashing special correspondent, proceeds forthwith to the seat of war in the Transvaal as the representative of the *Standard.* He leaves on board the troopship Crocodile on Friday next.

SPORTS AT RANGOON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, DEC. 31.

THE volunteer camp of exercise and the regatta on the Great Royal Lakes have fully occupied the attention of Rangoon during the week. The camp is pitched about eight miles from Rangoon close to the Engsean station on the line of railway, and there is a very good range in near proximity to it. Unfortunately, however, the corps has an Adjutant who alternates between outbursts of wild rage and utter despondency at the listlessness and laziness displayed by the great majority of the men. Rangoon volunteers are perhaps not singular in India in requiring a man of energy and ability to keep them up in efficiency and work. The late Adjutant, Captain Roberts, now with his regiment at Kandahar, was a man who joined a singularly courteous manner to an unflinching determination to see that his orders were carried out, and he consequently got the corps into a very compact state of efficiency, the numbers being also far from insignificant. His successor, unfortunately, did not assume his duties till some time after Captain Roberts had left, and the corps had even then got into somewhat loose ways. A series of adjutant's parades unattended, and the absentees left unreprimanded, has completed the disorganisation of the Rangoon corps ; and hence the absurdity of an evening parade on the second day of the camp, at which six privates and ten officers were present ! The Moulmein contingent alone saved the camp from being an utter failure. Their appearance was in every particular in marked contrast with the Rangoon contingent. They came over nearly 150 strong, with a well-trained band, and every man efficient ; and their conduct has only been equalled by the excellency of their shooting. The monotony of camp life was relieved by one or two incidents which are sad or comical, as you like to take them. The main guard in a body decamped because they were not relieved in time, and were found after much searching solacing themselves with Aitkin's beer in the canteen. The only explanation they would vouchsafe to the officer of the day was, that they were not going to be chiselled by anybody. They were severely reprimanded, but stronger measures were not resorted to, as the Adjutant had been in fault. He seems to have entirely forgotten all about appointing a relief guard. Another delinquent next day did not get off so well. He was brought up for being drunk and disorderly in camp ; a court-martial was held, and he was sentenced to three days' hard labour, which consisted in being set to pull up all the grass in the camp. This proceeding was somewhat reckless, seeing that the volunteer in question was one of the six privates above alluded to as representing the Rangoon corps. Another still more unpleasant case was the lodging of an officer in the guard-room for undue use of stimulants and abusive language. He was soon released, but was severely reprimanded. This sort of thing is not calculated to promote the welfare of the corps ; and if the Rangoon Volunteers see another camp, I shall be somewhat astonished.

The regatta was a great success with one single exception, to which I will refer farther on. A good sum of money had been set apart for Burmese races, and this had been well advertized. Ever since the time of Ashley Eden there have been no Burmese boat-races in Rangoon. Mr. Rivers Thompson was of opinion that it promoted gambling among the Burmese, totally regardless of the fact that there are not a hundred Burmans in the place who know how to keep money when they get it. Mr. Aitchison was of the same opinion as his predecessor, and therefore for six or seven years the only boat-races there have been small local matches away in the jungle. The opportunity afforded by the regatta, however, roused all the old spirit in the Burmans, and plenty of men and boats were forthcoming. No very large boats could be brought, partly because sufficiently long notice had not been given, and partly because the course obtainable on the lakes was not long enough to try them. Numbers of crews from different parts of the town and suburbs, however, came, and the concourse of Burmans to witness the prowess of their neighbours was enormous. Fully ten thousand people must have been present on both days, and their excitement was most catching. The great majority of the races was confined to boats manned by four, five, eight, or ten men, but every man had all he was worth staked on his boat, and rowed out every ounce he had in him. The rapidity of stroke they got up towards the finish was marvellous, and the continuous shout they kept up the whole way was taken up by the crowd on the bank, and swelled into a regular yell as they approached the post. Then in their excitement the winners would rise up and dance in their narrow canoes till they capsized, or would give a final simultaneous shout of triumph and plunge into the water. There were two races between boats manned by nearly twenty paddlers ; the same boat, the Peacock, winning in both cases. They were the only crew that had come from any distance, and being fishermen naturally were in splendid form. So exultant were they that an English four rashly undertook to row them. The Club boat was a good one, but it could have been improved, and moreover, three of the men had been rowing hard final heats the same evening. As it was, however, they had not a chance. The Burmans of course, as was expected, drew away at the start. Their length of boat and multitude of paddles got them of at top speed. Then, however, came a surprise—the Englishmen could not gain on them, though a hard-rowed-out stroke of from 36 to 38 was set them. On the contrary, the Burmese crept away inch by inch, and won in the end by some twenty feet. The scene on the bank was extraordinary. Men rushed into the water up to their necks, and waved their hands and yelled like demons ; the women lost their usual staid composure, and rushed about like lunatics ; and twenty or thirty youngsters nearly drowned themselves in their excitement. The crew will probably be fêted for months by their district, and will certainly talk till their life's end of the great day when they beat the white men. There were some sampan races for the Chinamen, which produced great amusement. A celestial in a state of excitement is a spectacle for gods and men. He hitches up his trousers and twirls his pig-tail in wild ecstacy, and brandishes his arms and imitates the movements of the antagonists, to the imminent danger of his neighbours, and finally, emits the most wonderful sounds ever heard from human throat, half-bird, half-animal-like ejaculations, which divert all attention from the rowers to the totally mad spectators. The English races were most of them very close. The Challenge Fours were carried off by a Cooper's Hill crew from a powerfully-backed merchant's four, which came with a rush at the end that would have landed them victors if it had been begun half a length sooner. The Scratch Fours produced close racing and the capture of a very considerable basket of shell-fish. The winning crew was stroked by Captain Wilson, the most successful man at the meeting, winning cups in both sailing and rowing races. He and Mr. Scott also won the Pair Oars, but in the Double Sculls were defeated by their victims of the Pairs. The Sculls produced very close racing, but the result of the final was eminently unsatisfactory, and has produced a vast amount of ill feeling. In the preliminary heats men were knocked out by a "short quarter of a length" and "a nose" respectively. Finally, Captain Wilson and Mr. Scott were pitted against one another. They rowed almost dead level the whole way, a spurt from the one being answered with energy by the other. When the post was reached the popular verdict was—"Scott by three feet." To every one's amazement, however, the judge gave it to Wilson by a foot. Then it appeared that there had been two winning posts all through the regatta, and the circumstance had only been found out when the last race was finished. The sailing men had tied a yellow flag to the branch of a tree on the far side of the lake, a quarter of a mile away, to indicate the winning line. The secretary and judge of the rowing races had moored a flag in the middle of the lake, and by this flag, which was not in a direct line with the other, all the previous races had been judged. When the final of the Sculls was rowed, however, the judge was absent, and a sailing man took his place and judged by the lower flag, making a difference of a quarter of a length in favour of Wilson. In addition to this, he stood four feet or more on the inside of the flag on the bank, thus still further putting Scott, who had the outside station, at a disadvantage. A protest was lodged, but the committee decided that there was no appeal. The fairest course would certainly have been a verdict of "no race." As it stands, however, the whole matter is extremely unsatisfactory, and as the two gentlemen in question were the most energetic promoters of the regatta, it has rather thrown a gloom over an otherwise eminently successful meeting.

Just about Christmas day we had four days of rain, which caused great alarm in Rangoon. The crops had in most parts of the country just been cut, and of course all the wetted grain would be swollen up and useless. Had the rain extended over any great extent of country, it would have implied a loss of millions to the province. Fortunately, however, it appears that the showers were very local, and did not extend any great distance beyond the immediate neighbourhood of Rangoon. The rice merchants are, however, all on their guard against wetted grain, and probably the "busy season" may be late in beginning in consequence.

From Mandalay we hear fresh stories of executions, one man being mentioned by name. He had been manager of a vernacular paper in Rangoon, and was well known here, but he was not a British subject. Some time ago he left for the royal city, and was enrolled in the ranks of the Letthondaw, the royal body-guard. He seems very speedily to have adopted the habits of his companions. At any rate, after putting himself outside the contents of a bottle of beer he proceeded to crack the head of one of the other pages. The King heard of it, and promptly had him beheaded ; several others, according to the common report, being put to death along with him, so that he might not feel lonesome probably, or perhaps because Theebau thinks it is not worth while getting the executioners out to put only one man to death.

TROOPS FOR NATAL.

H. M.'s TROOPSHIP CROCODILE will leave this for Natal to-morrow (the 14th inst.) with the 92nd Highlanders, and at Vingorla take on board the 83rd Foot. The 92nd Highlanders will be brought to Bombay from Deolali by two extra troop trains, leaving the latter in two batches, the first on the 12th, and the second on the 13th. The first train will convey the heavy baggage under a guard of 1 officer and 12 men, together with a working party of 5 officers and 138 men to work the baggage into the troopship, and will arrive at Sassoon Dock at 6-45 this morning. The second train conveying the remaining officers and men will arrive in Bombay at the same time to-morrow morning. The troops and baggage will embark as they arrive. The 92nd Highlanders consist of 637 men and 19 officers, and the 83rd Foot of 589 men and 20 officers.

THE GAIETY THEATRE.

TOM TAYLOR'S "Helping Hands" was given last night, and was completely successful. The Lorentz Hartmann of Major Couper was an intellectual treat of the best kind—a finished piece of acting, of which the most practised artiste might have been proud. The blind old German's touching love for his fiddle, which enabled him to commune with "God's beauty-world and man's emotion-world," his grief at its loss, and his rapture at its recovery, were pourtrayed with singular pathos, and enchained the audience. Ike Wolff (Mr. Stuart), William Rufus (Mr. Turner), Tilda (Mrs. Norville), and Gretchen (Miss Blain) contributed to the success of the piece.

CAPTAIN STOKES AND THE VOLUNTEERS.

THE officers of the Bombay Volunteers dined together at the Apollo Bunder last evening, and the occasion had a special significance, in recognition of the immediate departure of Captain Stokes, the sucessful and popular Adjutant of the Volunteer Corps, with his regiment (the 83rd), for the scene of hostilities in South Africa. There were present Major General Hewett, Commandant of the Volunteers, Major the Hon. Lyttleton H. Bayley, Major Fraser Hore, Lieutenant Colonel Saltoun, (Grenadier Guards), Major Hore, 39th Regiment, Captains Tennent, Noble, Kemp, Wyer, and Sturrock, Lieutenants Moorhouse, Freeborn, Manson, Ross, Stewart, Brown, and Whitehead, Lieutenant Even, 21st N. I., Lieutenant Powell, 25th N. I., and Lieutenant Weyland, Rifle Brigade. The senior Captain of the Volunteer Corps (Captain Tennent) was president, and Lieutenant Moorhouse, as senior Lieutenant of the Volunteers, was vice-chairman. After dinner the president proposed "The Queen-Empress," which toast having been duly honoured, Major General Hewett proposed the health of Captain Stokes, whom he highly eulogised as the most efficient adjutant who had ever worked, or whom he expected ever would work, under him. Captain Stokes replied, and gave expression to the extreme satisfaction with which he had carried out all his duties with the Bombay Volunteers ; in fact, duty had been a term unknown to him—the whole had been a continued pleasure. He was very much gratified by the amount of feeling which had been displayed in connexion with his severance from the corps. The toast of Captain Stokes's health was drunk with three hearty cheers and universal expressions of individual good-will, and the band played the appropriate air "He's a jolly good fellow." Major Bayley next proposed the health of General Hewett, Commandant of the Bombay Volunteers," and General Hewett having briefly responded, Captain Tennent proposed "Sir Richard Temple, first Honorary Colonel, and most liberal patron of the Bombay Volunteers." This toast, like that of General Hewett, was honoured with a hearty three-times-three. Other toasts drunk were "The senior Major (the Hon. Lyttleton H. Bayley), "The Junior Major (Fraser Hore)," "The Visitors," The Ladies," "Captain Tennent, the promoter of the Volunteer Bombay Corps," and "The Champion Shot of Western India" (Lieut. Whitehead).

Captain Stokes leaves on Friday morning in H. M.'s troopship Crocodile, to pick up his regiment (the 83rd) at Vingorla.

INFORMATION WANTED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I ask, merely for information, but I ask very seriously—how can the chairman of a meeting decide by a "casting" vote which of three competitors has been elected to any office ? I see that has been done in a recent case, and I was much surprised to see it. A chairman's casting vote I can understand where the meeting has to vote yea or nay on a distinct proposition. But an election is essentially different from a vote on a given proposal. If in the voting for eight vacancies three candidates happen to have a "tie," surely the proper course is to ask the meeting to decide by a new vote which of the three shall have the eighth place. The chairman, it appears to me, usurps the functions of the meeting when he takes upon himself to decide between the three candidates. I know of no authority for such a course. I have looked into the Municipal Act, and there is nothing there to justify it.

L. E. X.

SOLDIERS' WHISKERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Other corps in India are allowed to wear beards, but the 13th P. A. L. I. are debarred. Why is this ?

HIRSUTE.

CAPTAIN CAREY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Dame Report has it that Captain Carey, now in Kurrachee, is treated most shamefully by his brother-officers. If this is so, it is a disgrace to them that such is the case, and they, as British officers, should uphold their comrade, and should not for a moment allow that one of their number did anything but what was his duty. If the facts were fully known, I have no doubt the reason of this treatment is nothing more nor less than that he is a Christian man, and that as he does not enter into all their games and sports, and perhaps questionable pastimes, they despise him for this, his goodness, and not for his shortcomings. Captain Carey has many friends whom he has never seen, and I am

ONE OF THEM.

THE IMPORT AND EXPORT OF GOLD AND SILVER.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

I.—Imports and exports of gold and silver during the official year 1880-81 :—

	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Total. Rs.
IN THE MONTH OF OCT., 1880.			
Imports	28,10,670	35,02,851	63,13,521
Exports	12,063	16,91,600	17,03,663
Net imports.........	27,98,607	18,11,251	46,09,858
IN THE MONTH OF NOV., 1880.			
Imports	26,37,629	29,22,727	55,60,356
Exports	..	13,35,140	13,35,140
Net imports	26,37,629	15,87,587	42,25,216
FIRST 7TH MONTHS.			
Imports	2,18,36,499	3,73,81,123	5,92,17,622
Exports	1,43,942	91,60,877	93,04,819
Net imports	2,16,92,557	2,82,20,246	4,99,12,803
FIRST 8TH MONTHS.			
Imports	2,44,74,128	4,03,03,850	6,47,77,978
Exports	1,43,942	1,04,96,017	1,06,39,959
Net Imports	2,43,30,186	2,98,07,833	5,41,38,019

II.—Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1880-81 :—

	Calcuta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
IN THE MONTH OF OCT., 1880.			
Coins and Bullion received (Assay Value)	3,62,342	38,60,422	42,22,764
Coined & Examined,	18,22,931	39,99,310	58,22,241
IN THE MONTH OF NOV., 1880.			
Coins and Bullion received (Assay Value)	1,12,558	23,75,254	24,87,812
Coined & Examined.	2,67,254	20,99,330	23,66,584
FIRST 7TH MONTHS.			
Coins and Bullion received (Assay Value)	82,25,855	2,56,30,969	3,38,56,824
Coined & Examined.	94,20,724	2,75,95,310	3,70,16,034
FIRST 8TH MONTHS.			
Coined and Bullion received (Assay Value)	83,38,413	2,80,06,223	3,63,44,636
Coined & Examined.	96,67,978	2,96,94,640	3,93,32618

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TELEGRAMS.

BAR SILVER AND EXCHANGE.

LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 12, 4-55 P.M.

At the weekly biddings for Council drafts upon India this afternoon tenders at 1s. 7¾d. received 45 per cent., all above that in full.

It is notified that the amount to be offered next week is 40 lakhs.

Bar Silver closed at 51d. per ounce, market weak.

Four per cent. Rupee paper, 81; Four-and-a-half ditto, 88½.

THE REPORTED UNEASINESS IN JEYPORE (MADRAS).

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 12.

There is reported to be some uneasiness in the large zemindara of Jeypore, adjacent to the Vizagapatam district of the Madras presidency, owing to the arrest of some village headmen for alleged complicity in the murder of certain low-caste people of predatory habits. The Agent has gone to Jeypore with some additional police, and three companies of a Madras regiment have been moved in the same direction as a precautionary measure.

DEATH OF AN AFGHAN NOBLE IN KASHMERE.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 12.

Shahzada Hasan of Badakshan has died in Kashmere.

REBELLION IN AFGHANISTAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 12.

Intelligence has come to hand that the Sheikh Ali Hazaras have declared their hostility to the Ameer Abdul Rahman, and have murdered the man he appointed Governor of Bamian.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

DHARWAR, JAN. 12.

The Commander-in-Chief (General Warre) arrived at Dharwar on the 10th instant. His Excellency reviewed the wing of the 17th Regiment stationed here. The party left Dharwar to-day, and will reach Belgaum on the 14th instant. Thence they travel to Bombay *viâ* Vingorla.

THE VICEROY'S HEALTH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 12.

The Viceroy is none the worse for the journey; in fact, His Excellency is decidedly stronger than when at Allahabad. His Excellency does not experience any inconvenience from the change of climate, although he feels it is here much warmer than at Allahabad.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE GREEK-FRONTIER QUESTION.

ATHENS, JAN. 11.

The Greek Government has positively refused to accept the arbitration of the Powers in settlement of the frontier question, unless the bases are stated beforehand, and the due execution of the same guaranteed.

THE REINFORCEMENTS FOR THE CAPE.

LONDON, JAN. 11.

Transports with the reinforcements for Natal were despatched to-day from Portsmouth.

THE STATE TRIALS IN IRELAND.

The case for the prosecution in the trial of the Land Leaguers closed in Dublin to-day.

DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS IN THE COMMONS.

LONDON, JAN. 12.

The House of Commons has resumed the debate on the Address in reply to the Royal Speech. The Marquis of Hartington last night made an eloquent speech, in which he severely attacked the Irish Land League. His Lordship said the Land Bill to be brought forward will be founded on justice to all parties.

The debate still continues.

THE WAR IN THE TRANSVAAL.

Latest advices from Natal state that the fort at Potchefstroom, which is besieged by the Boers, still holds out, and that the garrison has one month's supplies.

LONDON, JAN. 11.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed with supplies freely offered. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera	5 3-16d.
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	6-3
8½lbs.	7-6
40's Mule Twist	0-11¼
3 per cent. Consols for account	98⅝
5 do. French Rente, 1872	119¾
Bar Silver	51 1-16d. In consequence of large supplies.

Arrival—Orestes.

THE annual fête at the Byculla Schools will take place this evening. This treat to the children is always a very pretty sight, and never fails to attract a large attendance of visitors.

No reliable news has been received of Miss Bain. There is a strong suspicion that she is at Goa, though the Portugese authorities say she is not. A good deal of indignation is felt at Belgaum against the R. C. Chaplain, Father Waldman, who, it is believed, knows all about her.

IN chronicling the departure of Lord Ripon from Allahabad on Monday morning, the *Pioneer* remarks:—We were glad to see that His Excellency was sufficiently strong to stand about and converse on the platform for some time before the train moved.

COLONEL G. DE LA POER BERESFORD, of the Madras Staff Corps, is permitted to retire from the service with effect from the 29th December, under the colonel's retirement scheme for 1880. Colonel Thomas Dyer is appointed to Colonel Beresford's post of Assistant Adjutant-General at Head-Quarters.

SIR JAMES FERGUSSON and staff arrived at Sukkur on the 7th instant. His Excellency was received at Rohri by Mr. Peile, Commissioner in Sind; Lieutenant-Colonel Ross, Collector of Shikarpore; Colonel Grant, Judicial Commissioner; Mr. Price, Deputy Collector; Major Braine, and a guard of honour of the 18th Native Infantry. The party breakfasted on board the refreshment barge, and proceeded to Jacobabad at noon.

COLONEL HANCOCK, R. E., has been offered the chairmanship of the new Town Council, but has declined the honour owing to the pressure of his other duties.

THE *Madras Times* understands that the rising in Jeypore has no connection whatever with the recent disturbance in Rumpa. It arises from the overzeal of certain headmen who executed capital punishment upon some offenders who fell into their hands, and who were arrested by the police for this application of lynch law. The followers of these headmen, who probably can hardly understand the objections of the police to this summary mode of procedure, have risen in defence of their chiefs; and hence these tears.

"BROOKE is pulpy, and will run into any kind of mould," is the remark which George Eliot puts into the mouth of one of her characters. Evidently, the *Madras Times* remarks, certain Government officials think the native Christian is of like consistency to Mr. Brooke. "We hear that in some Mission districts the collectors of census returns have been persuading native Christians to designate themselves as Hindus. What about the penalty of tampering with human pulp in such a fashion?"

IT is stated that a company, or syndicate of some sort, is, or soon will be, in process of formation, for the purpose of pushing the Indian tea trade in the markets beyond the North-West frontier. The markets are certainly there, but the difficulty is how to get at them. Something might be done if the Kabul Government and the great chiefs, who are all but independent, would even negatively support the trade, by refraining from the imposition of exorbitant duties.

THE landholders of the Nagpur division of the Central Provinces have submitted a memorial to the Government of India embodying their observations on the Central Provinces Tenancy and Land Revenue Bills, pending in the Supreme Legislative Council. In the proposed legislation, the *Urdu Akhbar*, a paper published at Akola, tells us, there is a tendency to hamper the tenants at the expense of the landlords. The memorial is an able exposition, the *Akhbar* says, of the fallacies and misconceptions under which the legislators are labouring.

A CENTRAL PROVINCES correspondent writes to a Madras paper:—"As there is a grand row in Bustar, it is to be hoped that if Government intend to assist the Raja to re-assert his authority, no more Rumpa mistakes will occur. If military action is considered necessary, let the 36th Regiment go *viâ* Woodoogoodium, the 17th *viâ* Jeypore, and the 5th, with some irregular cavalry, across the Central Provinces border. Let the Government will be carried out sharply, and the Raja (feudatory Chief!) be made to pay the piper, including, of course, pensions to widows of men who may die of jungle-fever, &c. Place General Buck in command of the brigade. The Ranee of Bustar having left her husband, has become popular by listening to grievances very similar to those which roused the people of Rumpa, Golconda, and Jeypore. In this district the Sowrahs have for some time been very shaky, and I believe it has been a case of touch-and-go with Goomsoor, in the Ganjam Malliahs."

FROM Thull a correspondent writes to the Lahore paper:—In your issue of December 31 you have favoured Thull with editorial notice. Now with all due deference, I beg to submit that the idea that Thull is of any military importance is mistaken. If the brigade is, as is generally imagined, intended to protect our allies the Turis, its strength is inadequate to permit an advance on Kurram except as a flying column, which manœuvre would be simply a temptation to the country to rise in rear of the force and cut it off. To attempt to keep communication with the available force would leave nothing to strike with at Kurram. If, on the other hand, as you opine, the brigade is intended to keep the surrounding tribes in order, it is an utter fiasco, for murder, robbery, telegraph-wire-cutting, and all their pretty ways are as fashionable as ever. That the *Pioneer*, however, should talk about the "deadly climate" of Thull leads one to believe that it must have been inspired by some not too truthful individual who is longing for the wild whirl of dissipation of a mofussil station. For the last two months the weather has been splendid. Thull is certainly not a lively place, nor a cheap, country produce being at famine prices, but imported goods are no dearer than at Kohat, and a man who tries may get a little shooting and a little fishing, to say nothing of embracing so splendid an opportunity of improving himself professionally.

THE annual administration report of the Punjab and its dependencies for the year 1879-80 has been published. Of the portions which are devoted to Native States, that on Kashmere is the most interesting. As might of course have been expected, the industries and revenues of the State have suffered severely in consequence of the famine; but from the tone of his remarks on the subject, it seems clear that H. H. the Lieutenant-Governor is not very sanguine as to the chances of the Kashmere Durbar growing much wiser by sore experience. Officials of some training in the British service have been engaged by the Maharaja; some new roads have been planned; and the Chief is anxious that his government should turn over a new leaf. But that is all. Reforms in Kashmere begin and end with the Maharaja's good intentions. "There must," says the report, "be a change in the treatment of the population;" "private enterprise must be freely encouraged;" "the poor must be secured against oppression by subordinate officials;" and "the thrifty must be allowed to reap the reward of their labour." If all these good things "must" come to pass, and if still they do not come to pass, either because the Maharaja is too indolent or too weak, the Lahore paper contends that it follows that he should be helped, and strenuously too, by a Paramount Power whose business it is to see that Native Chiefs shall rule their subjects properly. But in this instance the Paramount Power is almost as indolent as the Durbar itself—which has long since passed the length of its tether.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* is severe upon the new work by Captain Mackinnon and Mr. Shadbolt,—a history of the Afghan war—which is about to be published by Messrs Sampson, Low and Co.:—"The work is a compilation on the same model as that of the history of the Zulu war by the same authors—a book which contains sixty capitally executed photographs, and biographies of no fewer than eleven hundred officers scattered over every quarter of the globe. Works of this sort have their uses, and no doubt the two named above will command a profitable sale, especially for the photographs. But, like the official despatches in which a scuffle with semi-savages is treated as seriously as if it were a Peninsular campaign, and which do not deem the harmless impact of a bullet on one's saddle as an event beneath notice, the new style of obscure biography illustrated by photographs is in great part but an illustration of the contemptuous expression of the Scotch—'All cry and no wool.' When we have creditably finished our work in South Africa and in Central Asia it will be time enough to call for photographs and biographies of a thousand officers. Besides, let us be a little considerate to the future historian. Where everybody is a hero it will be difficult for him to select his great man, and if to get at the few grains of wheat he will have to wade through tons of laudatory blue-books and biographies of a thousand officers—may heaven help him!"

REGARDING the great Kohlapur conspiracy case, and on the general question of disaffection amongst the native community, the *Deccan Herald* discourses:—This contemplated outbreak, whether considered as the prelude to a general outbreak in the Southern Mahratta country, or as merely a straw to shew how the wind of Brahmin disaffection blows, is full of grave significance, and Government will doubtless take timely warning from it. The fact that the ringleader and prime instigator of the foul conspiracy was a Brahmin, and that four other Brahmins were associated with their caste-fellow Rambhut Kadekar, raises the natural presumption that the crime was none other than a Brahminical one. The Mahratta and Mahar labourers and cultivators were but tools in their hands, ignorant country bumpkins to whom religious fanaticism or fine promises of remuneration were sufficiently powerful appeals. These Brahmins, it is well known, keep up a systematic correspondence with Nassick, Poona, Satara, Sangli, and Sawant Vadi, and are staunch sticklers, like Siwaji, for the maintenance and dominance of their creed, and the restoration of the Bhonslays. We have good reason for suspecting that the conspiracy now undergoing investigation is an after-effect of Wassudeo Bulwunt Phadke's recent *rumpus*. The following extracts, taken at random from the agitator's autobiography, are sufficent proof, if proof at all were needed, that Kolhapur is one of the strongholds of the "disloyal twice-born," and that Wassudeo Bulwant Phadke was only too well aware of the fact: "Thus resolved, I placed my wallet under my arm, and proceeding on my tour, visited Nassick, Ahmednagar, Khandeish, Oojein, Tasgaum, Wurhad, Nagpore, Indore, Kohlapur Meeruj, Sangli, Baroda, and several other places. I excited the feelings of the Kolees, Gonds, and Bheels of Nagar, Nassick, Khandeish, Vurbad, Nagpore, Baroda, and other places against the British. I also succeeded in creating an ill-feeling against the English in the minds of some men in the district of Kohlapur." At the same time it must be admitted that, whatever response the fanatic Phadke's appeal met with, came, not from the better-educated classes, but from the lower orders of the Brahmin community. This section, "the many-headed beast of the people," is led away by every gust of agitation. On the other hand, there is the Brahmin of finer clay, to the high points of whose character the records of the past, the memory of Dundoo Punt Nana Saheb of Narel, and Wassudeo Phadke of Monja Shirdhm, are but the basest injustice. Still, "give a dog a bad name and hang it," says the vulgar adage; and sensible Brahmins will deplore the rashness that has filed one more name—that of Rambhat Kadekar—on the beadroll of Brahmin disloyalty.

THE *Spectator* says:—"The British taxpayer at present is made responsible for everything unpleasant that occurs in South Africa, while he has scarcely anything under his own control. If he annexes the Transvaal, he pays, for the Dutchmen fight. If he enfranchises the Cape, he pays, for the Dutchmen provoke the natives into a rebellion. The situation is intolerable, but we can see no end to it, except through renunciations which we cannot bring ourselves to advise, and which the British people will not make."

SOME of the big prizes of the army will, it seems, be available next year for distribution among the favoured ones of the Horse Guards. At head-quarters the Adjutant-Generalship falls in, while among choice plums may be enumerated the Governorship of Gibraltar, command of the Woolwich district, a brigade at Aldershot (always the stepping-stone to a division in India or elsewhere), and an appointment as Assistant Adjutant General of the home district.

A SOCIETY paper says that the recent order of the Duke of Cambridge compelling, to put it briefly, army officers to wear their uniforms regularly, is not going to be quietly hoodwinked; for an officer in a garrison town, who was walking out one afternoon in mufti, was seen by one of the staff of the commanding officer, and as there was no justification for his appearing out of regimentals, he was politely but firmly directed to 'drop' his civilian attire, the supposition being that the 'recreation' of promenading with one of the fair sex could not be accepted as 'inconsistent with the use' of his uniform.

THE Deccan is not the only place that has known a plague of rats. A writer in a London paper received by the last mail says:—I am sorry for the burgh of Maryhill, in Scotland, which is suffering just now from a dreadful plague of rats. A modern version of Mr. Browning's "Pied Piper" would be of great use to them, for the rats have apparently taken possession of the town, where they are running about in thousands, great, small, lean, brawny, brown, black, grey, tawny, exactly as described in the famous poem. I don't know whether the people of Maryhill allude to their authorities as "noddies" and "dolts," after the fashion of the good folk of Hamlin, but they certainly are anxious to get rid of their rats, and would very probably be willing to pay the modern equivalent of a thousand guilders in order to do so.

A REMARKABLE statement was made before the Macclesfield Election Commission concerning fifty voters employed at a copper-works. Two of the number, named Jackson and Brindley, it was stated, agreed to make terms, the one with the Liberal and the other with the Conservative party, as to the price to be paid for the votes of themselves and their mates. They represented that they were authorised to do so, and the Conservative party agreed to give 10s. a head, and £2 10s. each for the negociators. The Liberals agreed to give a similar sum. Jackson and Brindley received the money from both parties, and distributed it among their mates, but did not ask them to vote either one way or the other. A number of witnesses, principally Liberal canvassers, acknowledged receiving sums varying from 20s. to £2 for the purposes of the election, which generally meant bribery and treating. Several voters admitted having received bribes, some from both sides. It was stated that although £500 was sufficient for fighting a pure election, each candidate was asked to subscribe £1,000.

THE *Daily Telegraph* attributes much of the misery of the Irish peasantry to their incorrigible "mania for early marriages." The existence of this "mania" is an assumption which is not justified by facts. A pamphlet published the other day by Mr. Pim on the Irish question contained some remarkable statistics, which may be commended to those who think that premature matrimony is the chief source of Ireland's woes. The Irish neither marry earlier nor multiply more rapidly than the English or Scotch. Quoting from the census returns of 1871, Mr. Pim shows that marriages were only 4·4 per 1,000 in Ireland, against 7·1 in Scotland and 8·1 in England. The increase per 1,000 was 5·5 in Ireland, 15·1 in Scotland and 15·7 in England. The percentage of unmarried persons in Ireland was 44·99, in Scotland 43·77, and in England 37·22. The statistics as to early marriages are conclusive. In 1871 91 per cent. of young men between the ages of fifteen and twenty-five are unmarried. In Scotland the proportion was 84 per cent, and in England and Wales 77. Thus only 9 per cent. of Irishmen marry before they complete their twenty-fifth year, while the percentage among Scotchmen is 16, and among Englishmen 23.

MR. ABBEY, the manager of Booth's Theatre, has communicated to an interviewer full particulars of the "results of the Bernhardt season" in New York. From his point of view they have been highly satisfactory. Mdlle. Bernhardt played twenty-four nights, and the receipts amounted to a total of £20,000. The highest takings on any one night was £1,127, on her first appearance in America; the lowest £580, when "The Sphinx" was performed for the first time. Mr. Abbey says he paid the company double what they get in France, but even at that price the profits are large. "Bernhardt always makes money, even when she does the worst business." In Boston the "advance sale" of tickets realised over £8,000, and the takings for the fortnight's engagement there are expected to be higher per week than in New York, where 25,000 persons witnessed her performances. Clearly, although it may be dangerous, as Mr. Abbey pointed out, it is exceedingly profitable to be "the most advertised woman in the world."

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Annual Fête, Byculla Schools, 5-30 p.m.
Band, B. V. R., at the Apollo Bunder, this evening.
Divine Service, on board the Albuera, 7-30.
Gaiety Theatre, "Helping Hands," 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—H. M.'s Malabar, from Portsmouth: H. M.'s Serendib, Colombo.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Czar (s), to Marseilles; Dominion, Coconada; Maharance (s), Calcutta; Thessaly (s), Antwerp; Chilka (s), Rangoon; Perim (s), Antwerp.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Apollo Bunder this evening:—

March	Defilier	Czermak.
Overture	L'Italiana in Algieri	Rossini.
Selection	Le Cheval de Bronze	Auber.
Valse	Mein Schouster Tag in Berlin	Gung'l.
Quadrille	Minstrel's Song	Kühner.
Galop	Iris	Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—H. E. the Governor's band will *not* play at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening.

THE ARCHBISHOPRIC OF GOA.—Dr. Thomas Gomes d'Almeida, Bishop of Goa, has been recommended to succeed the late Archbishop.

EDUCATION IN GOA.—The first part of the new project to establish several colleges and seminaries in Portuguese India has received the approbation of the committee appointed to consider the subject.

ROBBING A BANK AT GOA.—An employé in the Ultramarino Bank at Pangim committed a theft in respect to a pair of pistols and Rs. 600 in currency notes and cash, by opening the safe with a false key.

THEFT.—Mansey Dhunjee was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of stealing a pair of shoes, valued at Re. 1, belonging to Vittul Megjee. He was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

A SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.—Jose Fernand was yesterday sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment by Mr. P. Ryan for being found loitering at night at Dhobie Talao, and failing to render a satisfactory account of himself, he being a reputed thief.

THEFT OF A CURRENCY NOTE.—The currency note for Rs. 100 stolen from the pocket-book of Dr. Gray, at Malabar Hill, has been recovered. The note was found to have been stolen by Dr. Gray's coachman, who will be charged with the theft before a magistrate this morning.

THE COLONIAL STEAMER SERENDIB.—This steamer, J. Worsley, commander, left Colombo at 2-30 p. m. on the 7th instant, and reached Bombay about 10 a. m. yesterday. The Serendib has come to Bombay to receive a new boiler sent from England, and to undergo a general overhaul and repair in the dockyard.

ALLEGED THEFT.—Baday Saheb Sayad Burhan, a respectable resident of Bhewandee, has, we learn, been charged with dishonestly receiving stolen property, knowing it to be stolen. The chief constable of Bhewandee has found a considerable amount of property in Baday's house lately which is said to be stolen. The case is still under investigation by the police of the taluka.

DEATH FROM BURNS.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the J. J. Hospital on view of the body of a Hindoo woman named Rumma, aged 65 years, who died from the effects of burns which she sustained on the 7th instant at her residence, in Candawady, by her *saree* having accidentally caught fire from a naked kerosine-oil lamp. A verdict of accidental death from burns was recorded.

SUICIDE.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Cooly-wada on view of the body of a Hindoo woman named Gunga, aged about 20 years, who committed suicide by drowning herself in a well at that locality. The deceased had been suffering from a large ulcer on one of her feet for some time, which gave her much pain. A verdict to the effect that she commited suicide by drowning was recorded.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST A ZEMINDAR.—Cassinath Luxuman Mehendlay, a wealthy Brahmin zemindar of Belapore, in Salsette, is now being tried by the Hoozoor Deputy Collector and Magistrate at Tanna on a charge of causing the death, by rash or negligent act, of one Ellupa Gungaram, a day labourer of that *gaum*. The crime is said to have been committed in one of the Hindoo temples, in connection with a religious right, at Belapore.

SWINDLING AT BANDORA.—Francis D'Abreo, a Portuguese lad, who committed a forgery for the purpose of cheating the lady superior of the St. Joseph's Convent at Bandora, was tried by Mr. C. E. Crawford, Assistant Sessions Judge, at Tanna, and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment on Monday last. The prisoner collected money from the European residents of Bandora on the 22nd ultimo under a false pretence of making a new school-room in the convent.

THE CHILDREN'S NIGHT AT THE GAIETY.—A very large number of children were present at the Gaiety Theatre on Tuesday evening to see the pantomime. There were upwards of 400 admitted *gratis*—from the Byculla and Indo-British schools and the Scottish Orphanage, and including 45 boys from H. M. S. Euryalus, besides many more who were taken by their parents. The young people enjoyed the absurdities of the pantomime and the fun of the harlequinade, which followed it, immensely.

ASSAULTS.—Abdool Currim Mahomed was on Tuesday fined Rs. 50, or in default one month's rigorous imprisonment, by Mr. C. P. Cooper, for assaulting Khyr Mahomed Ally Mahomed on the day previous in the native town.—Moosa Ismail was also on Tuesday convicted by the same magistrate of assaulting Pandoo Yessoo, the servant of a liquor-shopkeeper. He was fined Rs. 20, or in default fourteen days, rigorous imprisonment. Rs. 5 of the fine, if recovered, was ordered to be paid to the complainant as compensation.

A HYENA AT LARGE IN BOMBAY.—Early yesterday morning a full-grown was caught at Frere Bunder. The animal is supposed to have swam across the harbour, as it appeared in a very fatigued state when captured at the bunder by fishermen and others who reside at that locality. The animal was brought to the office of Mr. Gell, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Mazagon, slung on a bamboo carried by two men. Mr. Gell ordered it to be made over to the Superintendent of the Victoria Gardens.

A PICK-POCKET DETECTED.—Crishnarao Venayek a clerk in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company, residing at Candawady, was walking along Bholeshwar Road in company with friend of his on Tuesday morning last, on their way to purchase some gold at the Marwarree Bazaar, when a man coming from the opposite direction brushed up against Crishnarao, who immediately after, on looking into his waistcoat pocket, found that currency notes to the value of Rs. 750 had been abstracted therefrom. He at once followed up the man who had brushed against him and gave him in charge of a policeman, who searched the accused (one Rowjee Juggoo), but no trace of the missing notes could be found. The accused, however, was retained in custody, and upon further enquiries made by the police it was discovered that he was a man of bad character; and the prisoner eventually admitted that he had taken the notes from complainant's pocket, and had handed them to a man named Purboo Jysing who was in his company at the time. This man was traced by the police, and the whole of the money recovered yesterday morning. The two men will be charged with the offence before a magistrate to-day.

DIVINE SERVICE.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held this (Thursday) evening at 7-30 on board the ship Albuera. The Bethel flag will be hoisted in the afternoon. Captains, officers, and seamen are earnestly invited to attend. A large launch, for any friends wishing to go from shore, will leave Apollo Bunder at 7 p.m. precisely.

ARRIVAL OF THE TROOPSHIP MALABAR.

HER MAJESTY'S troopship Malabar, Captain J. T. G. Grant, R. N., arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from England, *via* Malta, Port Said and Suez, with 67 officers, 15 ladies, and 2 children; and also 1,040 men, 106 women, and 117 children. During the voyage there was a casualty of a child. The following is the list of officers and their families:—

Col. and Mrs. A. W. Twiss, R. A.
Lieut. A. Eardley Wilmot, R. A.
Lieut. J. E. Beauson, R. A.
Major J. H. Strantton, R. A.
Capt. W. V. Gregory, R. A.
Lieut. E. J. Phipp-Hornby, R. A.
Lieut. J. H. Leslie, R. A.
Lieut. E. A. P. Hobday, R.A.
Major and Mrs. Battiscombe and child, R. A.
Capt. E. H. Holly, R. A.
Lieut. G. H. H. Barlow, R.A.
Lieut. T. D. Inglis, R. A.
Lieut. T. L. Mathan, R. A.
Major J. H. Lloyd, R. A.
Lieut. W. G. Massy, R. A.
Lieut. G. J. F. Talbot, R. A.
Lieut. P. B. Tailor, R. A.
Major and Mrs. J. H. Alexander, R. A.
Lieut. J. L. Keir, R. A.
Lieut. T. E. Cuthbertson, R. A.
Lieut. G. R. F. Rundle, R.A.
2nd Lieut. E. G. Wand, 2nd Dragoon Guards.
Lieut. J. Davidson, 8th Hussars.
2nd Lieut. C. N. C. Vesey, 8th Hussars.
Capt. G. A. P. Evans, 9th Lancers.
Lieut. Colvin, 9th Lancers.
2nd Lieut. W. K. W. Turner, 9th Lancers.
Bt. Lieut.-Col. E. H. Wood, 10th Lancers.
Capt. R. S. Teddell, 10th Lancers.
2nd Lieut. H. F. Allsopp, 10th Lancers.
Capt. Hon'ble W. Stewart, 12th Lancers.
2nd Lieut. A. G. Churchill, 12th Lancers.
2nd Lieut. R. C. Christie, 12th Lancers.
Lieut. D. MacDougall, 13th Hussars.
2nd Lieut. C. W. Cattrell-Darmer, 13th Hussars.
2nd Lieut. W. C. Renton, 17th Lancers.
Pay-Master and Mrs. G. Shields, 2-9th Foot.
2nd Lieut. A. N. Roberts, 2-14th Foot.
2nd Lieut. L. C. Sherer, 1-17th Foot.
2nd Lieut. E. S. de B. Martindales, 30th Foot.
2nd Lieut. S. Mitchell, 34th Foot.
2nd Lieut. K. E. Harris, 39th Foot.
2nd Lieut. W. H. Simpson, 39th Foot.
2nd Lieut. W. A. W. Strickland, 39th Foot.
2nd Lieut. M. Z. Dariah, 40th Foot.
2nd Lieut. H. S. B. Acton, 43rd Foot.
2nd Lieut. J. Jackson, 44th Foot.
2nd Lieut. G. W. Hume, 61st Foot.
2nd Lieut. T. Quin, 63rd Foot.
2nd Lieut. A. Wilson, 63rd Foot.
2nd Lieut. G. C. Mansell, 68th Foot.
2nd Lieut. F. S. Robb, 68th Foot.
Pay-Master and Mrs. A. Brett, 68th Foot.
2nd Lieut. S. R. H. Roberts, 70th Foot.
2nd Lieut. A. G. Peyton, 70th Foot.
2nd Lieut. B. J. L. Wynell Mayon, 81st Foot.
2nd Lieut. J. A. Waurenen, 81st Foot.
Pay-Master and Mrs. W. Wells and child, 88th Foot.
Lieut. A. A D. Barton, 88th Foot.
2nd Lieut. C. B. Templer, 90th Foot.
2nd Lieut. H. B. Voughan, 100th Foot.
2nd Lieut. J. Kerr, Rifle Brigade.
Surg. Major and Mrs. C. H. Roberts A. M. D.
Miss Bridge.
Surg Major and Mrs. B. B. Kerr, A. M. D.
Surg Major and Mrs. R. A. Greene, A. M. D.
Surg P. Mulvany, A. M. D.
Sub Inst. and Mrs. Kidd and 2 Misses Kidd.
Mrs. Noughton.
Conductor A. Hutchinson, P. W. D.
Conductor W. Maer, Ord. Dept.
Sub-Conductor R. Swington.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

At the meeting of the Council on Tuesday afternoon there were present—Dr. Blaney (Chairman), Sir F. Souter, Dr. Cook, Mr. Douglas, Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee, Mr. R. N. Khote, Mr. Sayani, Mr. Banajee, and Mr. Nowrojee Furdonjee.

The Council authorised the Secretary to pass expenditure for the following charges, not provided for in the Budget for 1881:—Town duty refunds, Rs. 3,00,000; rates and taxes Rs. 20,000; workshops, advances for establishment and stores, Rs. 1,30,000; advances to municipal officers, Rs. 15,000; private and departmental works, Rs. 10,000; carbolic acid, cement, &c., Rs. 20,000; unclaimed wages, Rs. 4,000; building and water forms, Rs. 2,000; total, Rs. 5,01,000.

THE SALARY OF THE CONSULTING ENGINEER.

A memorandum was read from the Commissioner forwarding, for favourable consideration, an application from the Consulting Engineer, Mr. Forde, asking that his salary may be increased to Rs. 1,000 per mensem.

Rao Saheb Mandlik said that he did not in any way question the value of the services rendered by Mr. Forde, and until the Bundarwada reservoir and the drainage works were completed it was necessary they should have a Consulting Engineer. He was therefore disposed to grant Mr. Forde an extra sum of Rs. 200 per month until the completion of the works he had named.

The Municipal Commissioner pointed out that, when Mr. Forde was first appointed, it was intended to have a Consulting Engineer for the drainage alone. But when the matter was brought before the Works Committee the waterworks were included, and these gave Mr. Forde more trouble than the other. When, however, he (the Municipal Commissioner) wrote to Mr. Forde about the appointment, he told him that the waterworks were included, and he accepted the post with that knowledge. There could be no doubt that a great deal of additional labour had been thrown upon the Consulting Engineer, and he (the Commissioner) was prepared to recommend that he should receive some extra remuneration.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdonjee suggested that the matter should be deferred.

Rao Saheb having put his suggestion into the form of a resolution, it was seconded by Dr. Cook, and supported by Mr. Douglas, who said that, as one of the old Council, he was glad of the opportunity of having a voice in the matter, as he thought it improbable that he would be there again.

The Chairman said the only difficulty about the matter was this—that the Council was not so well qualified as a professional man to value professional services. In a matter of such delicacy he would rather, at the risk of being in error, take Mr. Forde at his word as to the value of his services, or reject the application altogether. It was presuming that Mr. Forde put too high a value on his services, and placed him in a false position.

Rao Saheb said the question was not, as Dr. Blaney seemed to think, a professional one; it was simply this—could the Council, as employers, afford to pay the extra sum asked for by an employe? They had an Engineer working on full time at a salary of Rs. 1,500 per mensem.

Sir F. Souter remarked that he did not think it could be looked at in the light of bargaining if they raised the Executive Engineer's salary from Rs. 600 to Rs. 800 per month.

The resolution proposed by Rao Saheb was carried unanimously.

THE DRAINAGE OF THE HOSPITAL.

Dr. Cook said that as the present was probably the last occasion on which he would have the opportunity of questioning the Municipal Commissioner, he wished to ask a very important question in regard to sewage, namely, would the Municipality be able to take in the sewerage of the Jamsetjee Hospital and attendant hospitals in their general scheme? In his opinion, so large an institution, with 400 or 500 beds, should be dealt with in connection with the general scheme for the sewerage of Bombay. If this were not done, he would be compelled to have a second scheme drawn up, which might not prove so successful as one carried out by the Municipality under one of their officers, and fitted in with the rest of the sewerage scheme. He wanted to know this that he might address Government, with the sanction of the Municipality, in regard to it.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdonjee asked if Dr. Cook wanted the sewerage to be carried out at the expense of the Municipality.

Dr. Cook—I don't say that exactly, but if such a thing could be done, it would relieve me of enormous difficulty. If the sewerage of the hospital can be made part and parcel of the general scheme, it will be much more satisfactory than if dealt with piecemeal and as a separate subject.

Rao Saheb thought the question could only be answered as part of the general question of house connections. Before the authority of the Town Council was used with respect to such a proposal he should like to see what the proposal was on paper.

The Municipal Commissioner thought Rao Saheb had misapprehended Dr. Cook, who merely asked for his (the Commissioner's) opinion on a certain point. He considered that if the Government gave the Municipality plans and estimate, and asked the Council to do the work, they might do it at the expense of Government.

Rao Saheb said he would support any plan which would make the institution more useful, but he would not pledge himself to anything with which he was not fully acquainted.

Dr. Cook said that, with the permission of the members, he would lay before them one or two thoughts which had occurred to him. He was not sure whether the general scheme included large public buildings of the nature of the hospital, and he would like to hear what the Municipal Engineer had to say upon the matter.

Rao Saheb said he should oppose the scheme including large buildings in general, but he should consider the claims of the Grant College and Jamsetjee Hospital of an exceptional character.

The Chairman observed that anybody who looked at the plans passed by the Government and recommended by the Drainage Commission, though not yet sanctioned by the Corporation, would see that on the west and south would run one large sewer and one large-size pipe drain, so that practically the city would have provided drainage accommodation for the hospital. The only question was this, who was going to do the connections? The Council's own resolution went thus far, that they had referred the matter to their Engineer, to give them a complete scheme for house connection in that part of the city, which had been already sewered, under the drainage loan of seventeen lakhs. When the principal upon which the Council were going to proceed and the Corporation sanction in regard to these house connections was once decided, it would fairly settle the case of the Jamsetjee Hospital. Dr. Cook said the matter was so urgent that he was justified in stating publicly that the deaths from tetanus and blood-poisoning were still increasing, and had assumed a very serious nature. It had been reported by the surgeons to the hospital, and he had the subject impressed on him very forcibly. A temporary scheme obviating some of the difficulties connected with the drainage was drawn up by the Government Engineer two years ago, but it fell to the ground. The evil was a serious one, as the operations of the principal hospital in the city were seriously hampered and its good work lessened. Something must be done immediately, and he would either have to put this matter on one side until the Corporation could deal with that part of the city, or bring the matter before Government. He wanted some sort of answer, in order that he might address Government on the subject.

The Municipal Commissioner remarked that it appeared to him that the connections should be made at the cost of Government. If they got sanction from Government, it would be best for the Municipality to carry out the work by their engineers. He saw no objection to such a plan as it would merely involve the employment of extra hands.

Dr. Cook—When will that part of the drainage of of the city be taken?

The Municipal Commissioner—In two years.

Dr. Cook—I cannot wait for that time.

The subject then dropped.

THE CHAIRMAN'S FAREWELL.

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen,—During the two years in which we have been associated in directing the affairs of this Council our work has proceeded regularly and satisfactorily, and we leave our successors no arrears to bring up beyond half-a-dozen businesses on the outstanding list, which are awaiting reports from the Municipal Commissioner, and an inquiry into the system of assessment, which remains unfinished because of being taken up too late in the year. The Tulsi water-supply system has been brought into operation during our term of office, and the works have been completed within the estimates. We have now a regular storage reservoir supply with a more manageable pressure and a certainty that the supply will be sufficient throughout the hot season. The works of the new drainage system have been taken in hand, and are progressing satisfactorily under a very efficient contractor. All that the Council could do in providing funds for the drainage works and sanctioning an establishment for the Engineers has been done. It remains for our successors to connect the houses with the system in such a manner as to fulfil the intentions of the Drainage Commission as expressed in their report. The most important feature in the history of the Municipality during the last two years is to be found in the improved financial condition. While such works as drainage and water supply have necessitated an increased expenditure, the expenditure has been met by the exercise of economy in all other branches of expenditure, whilst at the same time taxation has been notably diminished, and largely increased grants have been made towards new works. I considered it to be my duty to point out to the Corporation at the last budget meeting the value which this Council set upon the labours of the Commissioner, the Controller, and our able Secretary in connection with the very greatly improved financial condition of the Municipality. But gentlemen, I cannot quit this chair without emphasizing the fact that the labours of this Council have always been directed to aid in securing this happy result. Associated as I have been with you during those labours, it does not become me to set a value upon what you have done or to estimate your share of the work, but that you have consistently striven to supply every necessary and some of the luxuries of municipal life, and at the same time to deal as fairly and as gently as possible with the ratepayers, it is my duty to state. Finally, gentlemen, I relinquish this chair with the recollection that I was always able to occupy it with pleasure and satisfaction because of the harmony and good-will which have always prevailed. For your forbearance towards myself, and for your hearty co-operation at all times, I can only ask you to accept my most grateful thanks. (Applause.)

Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee said: Gentlemen,—Before we part this evening, let us perform what we all unanimously consider to be the duty we owe to our energetic retiring chairman of the Council, namely, to record our cordial vote of thanks for the manner in which he has, during the last three years, acquitted himself in his office. It is superfluous to say that he has filled it with credit to himself and advantage to the city. Gentlemen, only yesterday, a fitting compliment was paid to him by the undivided voice of the new Corporation by electing him as its Chairman. The sentiments expressed at the meeting yesterday by the proposer and seconder of the resolution with regard to his worth as one of our prominent citizens must no doubt be fresh in your memory. They are in themselves sufficient, and need no echo here. But I believe I am correct in saying that the career of Dr. Blaney, as well as that of his equally conspicuous collaborateurs in matters municipal has advanced with the advance and increased with the increase of local self-government in Bombay. His nomination, therefore, to the chairmanship of the Town Council three years ago was but a fitting reward of his municipal services. But his zeal and close application to his duties, during his incumbency have been even more conspicuous than before. The *résumé* just given by him well serves to remind us of the arduous work done. No doubt that during the period there had come on for deliberation and disposal many weighty matters affecting the permanent welfare of the city, and involving expenditure of large sums of money, and that there had also cropped up some delicate but unpleasant questions which had led to hot, nay angry, debates. But in the solution of those matters and questions he generally acquitted himself satisfactorily, though some of us have had to differ at times from him in opinion. Again, we have been fully alive to the value of his professional time and the sacrifice he has undergone. It has been but rarely that he was observed absent from his post. It is indeed a matter of regret we should be in risk of being deprived of his services and experience in the new Council. But I have hopes yet to see him there working for the advantage of our growing Municipality. With these few observations, I beg to propose—"That this Council has great pleasure in recording its high appreciation of the valuable services which Dr. Blaney has rendered to the Municipality during the three years that he has acted as Chairman of the Council, and of the ability and energy he has shown in the discharge of his duties."

Mr. R. N. Khote seconded the proposition, and Dr. Blaney briefly replied.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE.

A SIXTH edition, by Mr. James Mackenzie Maclean, printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, appears to realize the full sense of the title. The book contains a very clearly executed outline map of the city and a skeleton map of India. There are also several well-executed photographs of some of the public buildings in the streets of Bombay. There is little left in this well got-up work for the traveller to know, which will not be found in its pages, concerning Bombay. The book is of a convenient size.—*Indian Daily News.*

WE have to acknowledge with thanks a handsome copy of this book of nearly 525 pages. This is the sixth edition of a guide to Bombay which Mr. Maclean first brought out six years ago, when he was editor of the *Bombay Gazette*, and which has since continued to be annually published, with fresh matter added. It is divided into two parts. The first part contains the topography of Bombay, together with a local history dating from the growth of the city and brought down to the present year. It also includes descriptions of the miscellaneous population, industry and trade, revenue and administration of the place, of its many public buildings, and of its suburbs, its great highways, &c. The second part embraces the directory, including descriptions of Government departments and public institutions, and lists of officers, mercantile firms, traders, &c. We moreover see in the volume before us beautiful photographs of public buildings, among which are the new Elphinstone High School, St. Xavier's College, the Dockyard, the old High Court house, &c. The guide also includes a coloured map shewing the lines of railway up to date, as also a plain map of our island. A guide like this was indeed a much-felt desideratum not only to strangers, but the inhabitants of Bombay as well, as we can scarcely think of anything which one would look for in a guide that has not a place in this volume.—*Rast Goftar.*

THE sixth and latest edition of this useful and interesting publication, the receipt of which we acknowledge with thanks, is a remarkable improvement on the issues preceding it, both as to addition of matter, and attractions in the shape of maps and photographs. It was in 1875 that Mr. J. M. Maclean, late proprietor and editor of the *Bombay Gazette*, issued the first edition, containing a complete and accurate digest of such information which, as he informed his readers in the preface to that edition, he had been able to collect by dint of hard reading and personal observation, concerning a city which he had known familiarly for fifteen years. Since then this annual publication has grown in size and interest with the progress of events in Bombay; and comparing the last edition with the first, we find a vast and most valuable improvement. The "Guide" contains a most readable and interesting history of Bombay, followed by satistics and a description of the city, illustrated; the second part comprising the Directory. The "get-up" is excellent, and the size of the work very handy for travellers and visitors, for whom, we imagine, its publication was originallyi ntended, although it is of equal value to those residents who desire full and accurate information on those points of public interest with which it deals. The "Guide" is compiled and printed at the *Bombay Gazette* steam press; and we need say no more than this in recommending it. The directory is complete and well arranged. Considering the labour and expense necessarily involved in the compilation of such a very comprehensive work, we think the price charged (Rs. 5) moderate.—*Madras Athenæum*

COURTS-MARTIAL.

AT a general court-martial assembled at Allahabad on the 20th December, Private William Sutton, of the 1st Battalion 18th Foot, was arraigned on the following charges:—Having at Allahabad, on or about the 13th December, whilst a prisoner confined in the regimental quarter guard of the 2nd Battalion 22nd Regiment, disobeyed in such manner as to show a wilful defiance of authority the lawful commands given personally to him by Sergeant David John Kennelly, of the 2nd Battalion 22nd Regiment, his superior officer, in the execution of his office, in the following instances:—When ordered by the said Sergeant David John Kennelly to make up his bed, by not making up his bed; at the same time using insubordinate language to the said Sergeant David John Kennelly, his superior officer, in substance and to the effect following, that is to say, "* * * * and * * * * the order—I give myself the order to make it down," and when ordered by the said Sergeant David John Kennelly to bring his bed out of the prisoners room, by not bringing his bed out of the prisoners' room. The second charge was—having at Allahabad, on or about the 13th December, offered violence to Sergeant David John Kennelly by throwing a fork at him. The court found that the prisoner guilty of both the charges, and he was sentenced to penal servitude for seven years, to be discharged with ignominy from Her Majesty's service, and to forfeit all advantages as to pension which he has earned by past service.

AT a general court-martial assembled at Jhelum on Wednesday, the 15th December, Sepoy Master Ali, 26th Regiment Punjab Native Infantry, was arraigned on the following charges:—Having at Jhelum on or about the 19th November, used criminal force to Naick Alum Khan, of the same Regiment, the said Naick Alum Khan being at the time distinguishable as his superior officer, by striking him on the breast, and knocking him down; and having at Jhelum, on or about the 20th November, used grossly insubordinate and threatening language to Naick Alum Khan, in substance and to the effect following, that is to say, "You escaped from me last night; wait till I am released from confinement, and I will do for you." He was convicted and sentenced to be inprisoned with hard labour for two years, and to forfeit the medal to which he is entitled.

THE EXTRAORDINARY CONSPIRACY AT KOHLAPUR.

(FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.)

THIRD DAY.

CROSS-EXAMINATION of Ganesh Rajaram Kulkarni, witness No. 2, continued.—I did not see the accused No. 22 bring the ladder to Kohlapur. I said I did not remember hearing any further conversation between accused No. 2 and accused No. 22. I cannot say what reason there should be for my not hearing more; nor can I give any particular reason for not being able to remember if I told the committing magistrate or not about the design to cut the telegraph wires. The same answer applies to my not remembering the date on which I gave my evidence. I do not remember the day of the week on which accused No. 25 came to Rambhut's. I cannot remember if I stated before the committing magistrate the day of the week on which he came; it is more than a month ago. This is the tenth month since the conspiracy, as far as I know, commenced. I may have remembered the circumstances that occurred long ago, because they were of a nature to fix themselves upon my memory. I cannot give particular reasons for remembering each individual circumstance, but what I have remembered I have told. When accused No. 25 came to Rambhut's he was not in uniform. I only saw him once in the upper storey, of Rambhut's house—never before or since except in court. I am not married. Rambhut promised to get me married when he took me into his service, but I was not to get any pay. I cannot remember the day of the week or month when I was apprehended by the police, but it was in the month of Kartick on the day after Panchami.

By Mr. Rambhawo Masurkar.—I cannot remember if I went alone to accused No. 3 with the lemons. There were approximately five or six persons there, more or less. I mentioned the names yesterday. On counting them over in my mind, I remember there were eight. I know them all. I was there at that time about twenty minutes or half an hour, and returned direct home. Accused No. 3 lives in the Holar Galli, outside the Aditwar-gate. I returned to Rambhut's house. I went to and came from the house of accused No. 3 *viâ* the Nagarkhana and the Aditwar-gate. It was agreed at Rambhut's on the afternoon of Sunday that the conspirators were to go to the house of accused No. 3 in the evening, and thence to murder the Europeans. I cannot remember how many persons were assembled together at Rambhat's house, that afternoon nor of another arrangement being made to murder the Europeans. They talked about it again at the Holar's (accused No. 3). In front of the Raja Wada there are usually infantry sepoys. It was a bad thing to do to murder the Europeans. I was afraid of telling the authorities, because I thought they would not believe me. I was also afraid the conspirators would murder me if I told on them. I was afraid because I did not know what the consequences would be after the Europeans were murdered. I cannot remember all the reasons that occurred in my mind at the time for being afraid. Rambhut (accused No. 2) threatened me if I turned traitor. I cannot remember when and where, but it was in Kohlapur. I cannot remember if we were alone at the time. I cannot remember having told anyone that Rambhut had threatened me. He told me to beware of the consequences if I turned traitor. I considered, therefore, that my life was in danger. The threat was made when I was living with him. I cannot fix the date, nor say how long before I left his house. I did not complain to the authorities of my life being in danger, or ask for protection. I told everything on the day I was apprehended. I have a relation in Kohlapur, Jakopant Kulkarni, of Ghizowni. He is my granduncle. I am not on good terms with him. We are of divided interests. We are on speaking terms, and when in Kohlapur go to each other's houses, but not when at Ghizowni. At the present time I am in the habit of taking my meals at his house. I also used sometimes to go to his house for my meals when I was with Rambhut. I never mentioned the insurrection or the threat to Jakopant. I was afraid. The eight persons I mentioned above as at the house of accused No. 3 on Sunday evening, the 7th November, were there up to the time I left to return to Rambhut's house. I cannot remember if they were all there when I returned with the lemons, nor in what order they came in I took nine lemons, which I bought for three pice. I saw three of the lemons given to three of the party. I cannot say what became of the remainder. One was not given to me. I cannot remember the particular coversation of each individual at this time. I saw the bundle of dry plantain-leaves in the front yard when I went to the house. I cannot remember if the appearance of the bundle was just the same then as now. It was tied up. I did not see it opened, nor did I unfasten it myself. I do not remember hearing Rambhut mention the number of swords that were tied up in the bundle, nor hearing who had brought them there. I was not present when the swords were given to the conspirators. I distinctly heard the accused No. 2 tell the others that the bundle contained swords. What train of conversation led up to his saying this I cannot now remember, nor whether any of the others present said the same thing. Amongst the eight at the house of accused No. 3 on Sunday evening, 7th November, there were three men who came with accused No. 4, two of whom are not in court now. They were not known to me. I know that these three never had come with accused No. 4, because Rama Mali (accused No. 10) had just before that told us that accused No. 4 had brought them from Tardal. I saw them afterwards at the house of accused No. 3. I did not see them at Rambhut's house. Accused No. 7, Appa Redke, was one of the three. I had seen him and accused No. 4 before; not the other two. When Rama told me that accused No. 4 had brought three men with him from Tardal no one else was present. I did not hear the names of the other Tardal men. It was about 1 or 2 p. m. when accused No. 10 told us about these three men. I did not see him again till the evening at the house of accused No. 3. As far as I can remember, the persons at the house of accused No. 3 on the night of Sunday, the 7th November, were accused No. 2 (Rambhat), accused No. 3 (Khiru Holar), accused No. 4 (Appa Bal Gonda), accused No. 8 (Luximan Holar), accused No. 7 (Appa Redke), and Ramjan. I cannot remember any more. The other two who had come with accused No. 4 were outside the house. I did not mention them, because the question I was asked was, "how many persons were inside the house?" I cannot say when those outside the house came there, nor can I remember the distance between the people inside and those outside the house. There is only one door to the house, and they were sitting outside of that. I did not see accused No. 9 Tatia Kochage,) that I am aware of before last) Vaishakh. Of course I cannot say if I set eyes on him, but if I did, it was before I knew him personally, and I cannot speak to it. I cannot remember if the letter exhibit 10 came to me by post or not. I recognize the signature as being that of accused No. 2. For this reason I stated the letter was from him and in his handwriting. I was not near when the letter was written.

By the assessors.—I recognize the letter exhibit No. 10 as being in the handwiting of the accused No. 2 (Rambhut).

Question—If this letter exhibit No. 10 be placed with other letters, could you point it out? Answer—Yes.

Examination continued.—I cannot remember when I received the letter exhibit 10, nor whether it was day or night. In the letter exhibit 10 are the names of five persons: accused No. 2, accused No. 3, accused No. 11, the wife of accused No. 3, and myself. I did not give the letter to the police. I was not acquainted with accused No. 6 (Dhondopant) before. He said he could get 400 men to join in the insurrection. I am not aware that, as a matter of fact, he did more than promise. I never saw him bring the men. I never asked why he did not bring them. I don't know if Rambhut asked. I cannot remember when accused No. 6 promised to bring the 400 men. I may have mentioned yesterday in my evidence. I cannot remember how often I have met accused No. 6. I do not know if accused No. 6 is rich or poor. I never gave the matter a thought as to whether accused No. 6 could procure the 400 men or not. I cannot remember if any of the others besides accused No. 2 threatened me. Accused No. 8 said the Kaneri men had come, and accused No. 10 said accused No. 4 had brought the Tardal men; but of my own personal knowledge I cannot say what men came from what villages on the evening of 7th November. Accused No. 10 told us this in the upper storey of Rambhut's house. I cannot remember if anyone but we three were present. There was no written agreement between accused No. 2 and me that he was to get me married. I cannot say who was present when he promised. I was quite new in Kohlapur and did not know anyone. The agreement between us was on his behalf he was to get me married when he found the "hidden treasure." In the meantime he was to feed me, and I was to cook for him and be his general domestic servant. Rambhut took me because he thought I was a "paialloo." I told him I was not, but he wouldn't listen to me. I cannot at this moment remember when accused No. 20 brought the swords, but it was at night. I cannot remember if there was anything on the swords when he brought them. I cannot remember anyone but accused No. 20 binging swords to Rambhut. I made no written note of his having brought them. I do not remember ever seeing accused No. 2 giving any of the rebels money; neither can I say what reward each individual was promised, but the idea was that after they had rebelled the Government would be in their hands, and they could do as they liked. I do not remember hearing anyone say that the present Maharaja was a bad man, and should be deposed. The conspirators said that the present authorities, including the karbhari, Mr. Ferris, and others, were bad men. I cannot remember the individuals who said so, but I heard it during their meetings. I do not remember hearing any reasons given for saying they were bad men, but they said that the whole country had gone wrong since the institution of the British Raj. The police did not keep me in custody; they only took me away for inquiry. I was free, and used to cook when I liked. For eight days I cooked in the Ekweri temple. I got my food from the shops on credit. I cannot remember the person who gave me the credit, but it was from a woman in the market-place. I think her name was Laximi. I will point her out in the market-place if required. I cannot remember what amount of credit she gave me. I have paid Laximi out of the bhatta I received from the committing magistrate. I cannot remember now how much I paid her, nor how much bhatta I received. I cannot remember how many days ago I paid Laximi. I told the fouzdar everything I knew, not all on the first day, but as I remembered it from his questioning. I was also questioned by the chief police officer. I cannot remember if the fouzdar read out my statement to him. I cannot say if he wrote down everything I said or not. I cannot say how many days' interval occurred between my examination before the fouzdar and before the chief police officer. He may have taken it all down in writing. I cannot remember if it was just the same as has been written down in this court. I cannot remember if the fouzdar told me to tell everything I knew. I did not reserve anything from him knowingly. Details may have come out in cross-examination that I did not think of telling him. I cannot say how many days I was under examination before the police. I was not in custody when I gave my evidence before them. I can remember this for certain. I cannot remember in what place the police examined me. I cannot remember who were present at the time; police sepoys were there. I can't say how many. I cannot say where the chief police officer took my statement. I was not confined in the paga in Shukrawar; neither did I cook my food there. Yassim (accused No. 17) brought me 24 caps for the money I gave him. I gave them to accused No. 8 in the presence of the others assembled. I do not remember any gunpowder being sent to any place but Dessayi's Wadi. I cannot remember how the people assembled at the house of accused No. 3 on 7th November were clothed. I know that accused No. 9 went to Tardal to fetch other rebels, for he told me that Rambhut had sent him. I cannot say how many times accused No. 9 came to Rambhut's house. Sometimes when he came Rambhut was present, sometimes others of the rebels, but which ones I am not prepared to say; these other rebels were both of Kohlapur and the outlying villages. I cannot say if when accused No. 9 came in Waisbakha it was the first time Rambhut had seen him or not. On this occasion Rambhut asked him what men he could get. Accused No. 9 said he would get some men to join the insurrection. They had other conversation, all of which it is impossible to remember. Accused No. 9 had no fixed time for coming. He used to come at all hours. I cannot remember if Rambhut agreed to pay and feed the rebels. I cannot say how many days previous to the Sunday, 7th November, accused No. 9 had last been to Rambhut's.

By Mr. Vidyadhar Yadneshwar.—Rambhut told me that if I disclosed any of the secrets of the contemplated rebellion, I should be killed. He also forbad me telling anyone I had been threatened. I pointed out before the committing magistrate the swords the accused No. 20 brought to Rambhut's house. I cannot now remember if I mentioned before the committing magistrate the different occasions on which accused No. 22 came to the house of accused No. 2. I have never smoked ganja. I have smoked tobacco. I am not afraid now because I am in the presence of the court. I do not fear Rambhut now. I cannot say why. I did not take any precautions against my suffering the consequences of being mixed up with the rebels. I cannot remember if the letter exhibit 10 was the first I had ever received from the accused No. 2 or not. I cannot remember if I have received other letters from him or not. I might or might not recognise an interpolated line of Rambhut's writing in a letter written by several others.

By Mr. Sadasew P. Bhide.—I cannot remember how many persons were shown to me as accused on the first day that I was placed before the committing magistrate to give my evidence. I do not remember if I stated before him that I had not seen any of the accused before the court prior to my service with Rambhut. I can remember that on the first day I gave evidence there were the same number of accused as there are now, with the exception of accused Nos. 25, 26, and 27. I used to live with my granduncle Jakopunt in Kohlapur before I went into Rambhut's service. I cannot say how long I lived with Jakopunt. I do not know of any particular reason for living with him. I came to Kohlapur from Ghizowni. I came in order to be able to go to school. I went to school for a while on Sundays after I came to Kohlapur—I cannot say for how long. I do not remember if I ever went to the house of Hari Khatik. I am an orphan: my mother is living, my father died on the Falgun Shudd Ekadeshi. I cannot remember how many years ago. I was very young at the time. I know the date; my mother tells me every year. I cannot remember her ever having told me the day of the week on which he died. I know a Wani named Bundoo, who calls himself Pawna, and lives in Guzri. I have no friendship with him. I know Babajee,—he has a dark small-pox marked face,—Sakharam Jirji, and Rama Bhuti, all of whom live in Guzri. I do not know what relationship exists between Rama Bhuti and Bundoo Pawna. I have been to the shop of the latter. I cannot remember if I purchased anything from his shop prior to living with accused No. 2. I remember once taking some kit to him, and he asked me to have some pan-supari with him; since which time I have known him, and eat pan-supari with him whenever I pass his shop. I went to live with Rambhut because he and accused No. 3 came to fetch me. I do not remember Bundoo Pawna coming to Rambhut's house, or Bala Munjole; the latter was his servant before me. I cannot say if I stated before the committing magistrate that accused No. 2 on his return from Dessayi's Wadi said he had received muzra from 1,500 people. I cannot remember how long ago I pointed out the places where the treasure was supposed to be lying. I went to three places: Takala tank, Yellamma near Jili Vodha, and Brahmeshwar garden, to point out the spot, and help to dig up the treasure. I cannot remember if I went to a field near the toll on the Kajul road. I have been at Rambhut's request to call to his house Vittu Jasud (accused No. 15), Ramjan, and Baburao. I cannot remember ever having said to the committing magistrate that from Rambhut's talk I was under the impression that the people implicated in the rebellion were not in the habit of coming to his house until after I went to live with him. The Political Agent and karbhari came to the fouzdar's kacheri and asked me to tell them all I knew, and to speak the truth and not be afraid. I asked them to forgive me, and said I would tell everything.

This concluded the third day's proceedings.

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 11.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice WEST.)

A DISPUTE REGARDING THE APPOINTMENT OF A TRUSTEE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF CANDAS NARRONDAS.

HIS LORDSHIP gave judgment in the matter of the petition. Mr. Latham, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Little, appeared for the petitioner; Mr. Farran, instructed by Messrs. Smith and Frere, for Premchund Roychund, one of the trustees; Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir and Hormusjee, for Narrondas Candas; and the Hon'ble Mr. Marriott for the Advocate General.

The circumstances under which the petition was presented appear to be these. In December, 1863, Candas Narrondas, being in affluent circumstances, set apart certain lands and a large sum of money, to be expended for religious and charitable purposes. On the 15th December, 1863, he executed a Gujeratee writing setting out the trust and the conditions thereof, and appointing Premchund Roychund and Toolsidas Ramdas the trustees. They entered into possession and management of the trust premises and funds. Toolsidas died, however, intestate, at Bassein on the 11th November, leaving in his lifetime some portion of a widow. During his lifetime remained in his custody, while the trust fund, the remaining portion remained in the custody of the co-trustee, Premchund Roychund. Some time previous to his death Toolsidas deposited with the petitioner Government promissory notes of the value of Rs. 29,000 belonging to the trust funds. Government paper of the value of about Rs. 43,000 was in the custody of Premchund Roychund in addition to a large sum of money belonging to the trust fund. The petitioner had repeatedly called upon Premchund to join with him in appointing a new trustee, pursuant to the provisions of the trust deed, but he had from time to time put off doing so on some excuse or another. Petitioner lately, through his solicitors, called upon Premchund to appoint a new trustee, but he alleged that it was not necessary now to appoint one, and he called upon the petitioner to hand over to him the Government promissory notes for Rs. 29,000 as the sole continuing trustee. He, in fact, was unwilling to have a co-trustee appointed, and wished to remain as sole trustee and to have all the funds under his sole control. Being unwilling to allow Premchund to manage the trust premises alone, the petitioner submitted that he was entitled to have another trustee appointed in his place, saying he was ready to hand over the Government promissory notes for Rs. 29,000 to the trustees jointly, or deposit them in some place for safe custody until a new trustee should be appointed. The trust premises and find were of the value of Rs. 2,00,000, and the petitioner directed temples, tanks, &c., to be built. Among other things, it was directed that at Benares 108 Brahmins should be caused to be seated to read the Bhagvat Pooran for seven days, each of the 108 men receiving Rs. 50 in cash, Rs. 25 worth of clothes, and a copy of the Bhagvat Pooran; total cost, Rs. 8,100. At Benares 125 cows, each worth up to Rs. 25, were to be presented to Brahmins, with Rs. 10 in cash, and articles of the value of Rs. 15 to each Brahmin; total cost, Rs. 6,250. Rs. 41,649 were set apart to be expended after the petitioner's death. His wife Galalvahoo and his sons were enjoined to go on a pilgrimage as far as Shri Jagonnathjee, the expenses being paid out of a sum of Rs. 25,000. A sum of Rs. 7,000 was to be expended in feasts to be given in petitioner's name to "the 84 castes in Bombay," who were to be fed with native sweetmeat.

In his reply to the petition Premchund Roychund, the surviving trustee, stated that up to the insolvency of the petitioner in September, 1866, the affairs of the trust estate were exclusively managed by him with his (the trustee's) consent; that the co-trustee, the maternal uncle of the petitioner, was a permanent-resident of Bassein in Salsette; that he took a very small part in the management of the trust premises; and that he was entirely under the control of the petitioner as regarded the affairs of the trust. It was admitted that Premchund had in his possession Government paper of the value of about Rs. 43,000, some debentures, and certain sums deposited in some of the local banks, of the aggregate value of about Rs. 2,881, and certain outstandings amounting to about Rs. 9,580. If the petitioner was unwilling to allow Premchund to manage the trust property alone, his unwillingness was attributable solely to his (Premchund's) having lately warned him against intermeddling in the affairs of the trust and obstructing him in the management thereof, and to his having called upon him to account to him for moneys received by him (petitioner) from the trust fund, which money it was his duty to expend in carrying out certain religious and charitable objects mentioned in the trust paper. It was submitted that, as Premchund was appointed the managing trustee, it being left to his option to appoint a new trustee or not in the event of the death of Toolsidas, it was not necessary or expedient that another trustee should be appointed and expense incurred. Should the court, however, think that a co-trustee was necessary, Mr. Premchund was willing to act with a new trustee who, in the opinion of the court, was a fit and proper person, sufficiently independent not to follow blindly the wishes of the petitioner. It was submitted that the court had no jurisdiction to grant the prayer of the petition for the appointment of a new trustee, and that the petition should be dismissed with costs.

His Lordship, in an elaborate written judgment, reviewed the arguments urged at the bar in favour of and against the prayer of the petition, as well as the English and other authorities cited. It was contended that the only mode was by suit, and that the Indian Trustees' Act did not apply. His Lordship held that the parties being Hindoos, the trusts were of a nature to which Hindoo law was applicable, and that the Act applied to a Hindoo trust or any other trust. Premchund ought to have appointed a trustee, as his co-trustee died more than a year ago. Candas, the petitioner, had taken up an indefensible position, and as Premchund was now willing to appoint a new trustee, the petition was dismissed; the Advocate General's costs to come out of the estate, and the other parties paying their own costs.

At the suggestion of Mr. Farran, the order was varied after some discussion, and by consent of all the parties it was left to the Advocate General to appoint a new trustee, the costs of all the parties to come out of the trust funds.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

THAKER KESSOWJEE JADOWJEE AND OTHERS vs. THAKER DAYAL JAIRAZ.

THE plaintiffs sued to recover from the defendant the sum of Rs. 8,132-12-4, being the amount due on an account signed and adjusted by the defendant, in respect of goods sold and delivered to the defendant, and for interest thereon at 9 per cent. per annum from 14th November, 1879, till the date of payment, together with the costs of the suit. The issues in the suit were: 1. Whether the first plaintiff, Kessowjee Jadowjee, agreed with the defendant as set forth in para. 2 of the written statement? 2. Whether on the faith of such promise the defendant adjusted and signed the account now sued on? 3. Whether the plaintiff has returned to defendant the ornaments? 4. Whether the plaintiffs are now entitled in law and equity to a decree in this suit?

Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Prescot and Winter, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishunker, and Dinshaw, for the defendants. In 1867-68 the defendant was convicted at the Sessions Court in Bombay, and transported for life, in connection with certain misdemeanors of which he was adjudged guilty in his capacity of a director of the Commercial Finance Company, and his property escheated by the Government, which subsequently, however, resigned it in favour of his creditors. The property, consisting of house

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property, valued at Rs. 1,25,000, was about to be sold by the Sheriff when the defendant's wife called upon Kessowjee Jadowjee and entreated him to buy in the house for her husband. She offered to deposit with him her jewels, valued at about Rs. 7,000, and thereupon he was induced to purchase the property on behalf of Dayal Jairaz. The ornaments have since remained in the custody of Kessowjee Jadowjee, but the amount which formed the subject of the suit related to a cotton account which the defendant had duly adjusted and signed, the latter being an entirely distinct and different transaction. The defendant admitted that he signed and adjusted the account referred to in the plaint, but contended that the plaintiffs were not now entitled to sue him for the amount claimed, and based his contention on the following circumstances. About November, 1879, the defendant was pressing Kessowjee Jadowjee for the return of the ornaments, and the plaintiffs, on their part, were very anxious that the defendant should adjust and sign the account now sued up. Kessowjee Jadowjee promised the defendant that if he would adjust and sign the account, he would return the ornaments to him, and that the plaintiffs would not sue upon the account until the ornaments were returned to him or to his wife. On the faith of such statements the defendant signed and adjusted the account, but did not, however, get back the ornaments. He and his wife were accordingly, about to file a suit against Kessowjee Jadowjee to recover the same. The defendant therefore submitted that judgment ought not to be passed in this suit unless and until the ornaments were returned to him or to his wife. His Lordship held that the evidence shewed beyond question that the matter of the ornaments and that of the adjusted cotton account were two clearly distinct matters, and he had no hesitation in deciding upon the issues. On the 1st and 2nd of them he found in the negative (there would be no finding on the 3rd issue), and on the 4th issue in the affirmative. There would be a decree accordingly for the plaintiffs for Rs. 8,132-12-4, with interest thereon at 9 per cent. per annum from 14th November, 1879, till the date of payment, together with the costs of the suit.

JOHN G. SIGG VS. G. OPITZ.

This was a suit to recover from the defendant the sum of Rs. 2,501-6, and was not contested. The defendant, in admitting the claim, stated that he had already filed his petition of insolvency. His Lordship gave a decree for the amount, with stay of execution, advising the defendent to communicate at once with the clerk of the Insolvent Debtors' Court, as otherwise he might be arrested the next day.

BENGAL.

COOK AND ROBERTS IN CALCUTTA.—Decidedly the finest game of the season was played on Friday evening last by these celebrated players at the Dalhousie Institute, when, considering the magnificence of Cook's play it was much to be regretted that the attendance was so small. Roberts started the game with a miss in baulk, followed by Cook with a miss against the cushion, and the former failing to score the latter only made 3. Cook then succeeded in making 26, Roberts following with only 2, when the former went to work in earnest, and did not retire till he had made the magnificent break of 118 including 28 spot shots Roberts followed with 7 only, Cook in turn scoring 33, when ill luck against attending the former, he only made 14, and the latter added a further 39 to his figures, of which a splendidly managed nursery contributed the majority. Roberts only succeeded in making 6, followed by his opponent with another big break of 168, of which 60 were the result of spot shots (2, 2, 6, 10). Here Roberts increased his score to 58, making 32, the board making at this time Cook 388, Roberts 58. The former then pulled together another 83, and on his opponent failing to score another 36, Roberts following with 43. The score then stood Cook 567, Roberts 101, and it being Cook's turn to play, he did not retire until he had scored 752, the break being 245, of which 207 were the result of 69 consecutive spot shots, running out a winner by 651 points. In the 9 games of Pyramids which followed Cook, who was in splendid form throughout the game, came off best, scoring 5 to his adversary's games.—*Englishman.*

MADRAS.

SIR NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN.—A meeting was held in the Strangers' Room, Madras Club, on Saturday evening, to consider the form in which a testimonial might best be presented to Sir Neville Chamberlain, the retiring Commander-in-Chief. Sir Charles Turner presided. The representatives of the *Madras Times* and this journal were present; but as they were informed by the Chairman that the proceedings were of a private nature we regret that no report can be furnished.—*Athenæum.*

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF NEPAUL.—The Commander-in-Chief of Nepaul arrived at Madras yesterday by the steamer Peiwar, being accompanied by troops consisting of 200 men and a band numbering fifty members. The steamer, on coming into the roads was dressed out in all her flags, and His Highness was received on the beach by a guard of honour from H. M.'s 39th Regiment M. N. I., and was escorted to the residence provided for him in Madras by some troopers of the Governor's body guard. His Highness, it would appear, has come to this Presidency on a visit of pilgrimage.—*Times.*

THE RUMPA REBELLION EXTENDED TO JEYPORE.

THE disturbance at Rumpa has now spread into the Jeypore country, and it is not surprising that the flame of rebellion has been kindled amongst the subjects of the Maharaja of Jeypore. It may be remembered that we, some months ago, warned the authorities at Jeypore to have their weather-eye open, as large numbers of the insurgents were making their way into Jeypore, and urged that if these men were not prevented from coming into the country, mischief might be expected. The present disturbance has certainly the appearance of being a premeditated one, the inhabitants of the different villages being unanimous in the intention to take part in any rising that might take place. The headmen of two villages, north-east of Jeypore, were arrested by the police for having something to do with the cruel murder of a number of Dombas, and on the night of the 29th of December, the Karaputti station was threatened with an attack by two gangs. Immediate precautions were taken, and as the police force was considered inadequate for the purpose, the military were asked to assist. Two detachments of fifty strong each were at once telegraphed for, and the call was immediately responded to by the officer commanding at Vizianagram. It is as well these precautionary measures have been adopted, as it is believed that the villagers of the Pachipanta hill threaten to join the rebels, and are prepared to send over four hundred men to assist the insurgents.

Later reports, we regret to learn, go only to show that an attack by the rebels is not a matter of uncertainty. Indeed, that they mean business is well known, as they have assembled a large body of men amounting to about a thousand with the determination of attacking Karaputti. The Maharaja of Jeypore has started to the scene of the disturbance, and as a detachment of Madras Native infantry has proceeded by double marches to Karraputti, it is to be hoped that a few rounds from their Martinis will reduce the rebels to a proper frame of mind. Another detachment of sepoys has started for Araku, and the civil and military authorities are on the alert at every post.—*Madras Times.*

N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAB, AND OUDH.

ACCIDENTS ON THE P. N.S. RAILWAY.—There have been three accidents on the Punjab Northern State Railway during the last few days. The first, on the 3rd instant, occurred through the tender of the local train from Pindi to Hadji Shah leaving the rails between Burhan and Lawrencepore stations. The second happened at 11 A. M., on the day following, to the train from Hadji Shah to Lahore, when the second engine left the rails in a cutting at Hassan Abdal station, dragging several carriages after it. The line was cleared by daybreak the next morning, a creditable performance on the part of the officials, considering the position of the derailed carriages in the cutting, and the soft mud in which the engine was embeded up to its axle-trees. Both accidents are attributable to the badness of the road, which had given way somewhat afer the heavy showers that had fallen, and also to the wheels, the tenders not being on the "bogie" system, a defect we pointed out some few days ago. A slight collision also occurred at Ghakhar station, on the same line, about 50 miles from Lahore, between a passenger-train and some wagons carelessly left on the loop-siding.—*Civil and Military Gazette*

LORD LYTTON AND THE WAR OFFICE.

THE *Times* publishes the following correspondence.—

From the Right Hon. Hugh Childers, M.P., to the Earl of Lytton.

"War Office, Dec. 18, 1880.

"Dear Lord Lytton,—My attention has been called to the newspaper reports of a speech said to have been made by you to the 23rd Middlesex Volunteers, on Tuesday last. I inclose one of the reports of the latter part of the speech.

"I feel sure that you cannot have been aware that Volunteers are strictly forbidden to join in public discussions or demonstrations. If you had known this I am confident that you would not have addressed the 23rd Middlesex Volunteers in language which, had the Colonel or any member of the corps used it, would have subjected him to severe censure.

"I hope, therefore, that you will give me your assurance that you spoke inadvertently and in ignorance of the Volunteer regulations. In that case, I shall not feel myself bound to take any further action in the matter; but otherwise it will be my duty to call the attention of his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief to what has occurred, and to request him to issue a general order on the subject, directing that meetings of Volunteers be at once dissolved when political speecher are addressed to them.—Believe me to be yours very truly,

"HUGH CHILDERS."

From the Earl of Lytton to the Right Hon. Hugh Childers, M.P.

"Knebworth, Stevenage, Dec. 19, 1880.

"Dear Mr. Childers,—The report of my speech inclosed in your letter of yesterday is substantially correct as far as it goes. The whole responsibility of the speech rests, of course, with me, as none of those to whom it was addressed knew or could know what I intended to say. This I say in justice to them. But I do not feel called upon to give the assurance you require as the condition of your not 'taking any further action in the matter.' If, under these circumstances, you 'think it your duty to call the attention of the Commander-in-Chief to the subject,' and to request his Royal Highness to issue the general-order you describe, by all means do so. I do not, myself, see how my knowledge or ignorance of the regulation you refer to can affect the propriety of Volunteers listening to my speech. But this matter will no doubt be considered by those who draw up the general order, and who will have to determine whether Volunteers are to be directed to dissolve a meeting as soon as any political matter is introduced into any address made to them, or whether they are to be allowed to continue to listen if they believe in good faith and upon reasonable grounds that the speaker is ignorant of the regulations in force upon the subject. This, howver, is a matter entirely for your consideration, and my only excuse for referring to it is that your letter assumes it to be a subject which concerns me.

"I propose to publish this correspondence, as I think it is of public interest.—"I am yours very sincerely,

"LYTTON."

THE LOSS OF THE ATALANTA.

THE report of the committee of inquiry has been formally presented at the Admiralty by Admiral Ryder. It is a unanimous report; it has received the signatures of the five members of the committee, and there is no minority report. It is understood that it is to some extent condemnatory of the Atalanta and of vessels of her type on the all-important questions of stability and safety. The public inquiry practically closed with the examination of Mr. John. It had been stated in the House of Commons by Mr. Shaw-Lefevre that "The inquiry will be an open one, as in the case of a court-martial." The Admiralty instructions to the committee contained these words:—"You will afford free access to all persons wishing to attend the inquiry while evidence is being taken." The evidence of Mr. John was referred to the Admiralty and a reply was received from Mr. Barnaby, Chief Constructor. That was published on the 4th of October. Speaking for the constructors, Mr. Barnaby said of Mr. John's evidence:—"We do not agree with the opinion he has expressed as to the force of wind which could possibly suffice to capsize the ship in seaway. This opinion is necessarily speculative, since it is impossible, in the present state of our knowledge, to fully represent all the conditions of the problem." This document was submitted to Mr. John, whose rejoinder was published October 26. Mr. John adhered to his original opinions. Mr. John's rejoinder was sent to the Admiralty, and another reply was received from Mr. Barnaby. This has not been published. It contains the following important passages in relation to the question of stability and safety:—"There is no dispute as to the statement of the constructors that changes made by them in the refit of the ship tended to an increase in her sail-carrying power and stability as compared with the Juno. We, therefore, conclude that any probability that the Atalanta might be capsized in a squall attached to the Juno during her period of service with greater force. Mr. John still thinks it probable that she was so capsized. We are not able to say that she could not have been. We can go no further than to claim the right to conclude that, with equally experienced and careful seamanship, she was more secure against such an accident than the Juno and her sisters had been in their service at sea, and none of them had been lost nor were they so unlike other war ships of their size and of their day as to be unable to benefit by the argument derivable from the security of such other ships in long and arduous service under sail. And thus, further, we claim that any attempt on our part to increase the sail-carrying power in the Atalanta would have increased her uneasiness and heavy rolling in a beam sea. We do not agree with the opinion he (Mr. John) has expressed as to the force of wind which would possibly suffice to capsize the Atalanta in a seaway. It is not disputed that the change made in the refit of the Atalanta increased her stability at small angles; but what is affirmed on the other side is that they increased her tendency to roll to those large angles which would be dangerous, as she appears, in fact, to have done from the two reports which have been received from her ill-fated commander. It is understood that a strong effort was made in the Committee by Mr. Waymouth, supported by Mr. Rothery, to obtain a further oral examination of Mr. Barnaby and Mr. John, but they were overruled. Some of the questions to which answers were refused were put down on paper, and these were forwarded to the Admiralty and answers to them were received; but the questions were not exhaustive and the answers were not deemed satisfactory. In the end, however, the report appears to have been so framed as to secure the assent of all the members.

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" Mouton Rothschild	36 0	..
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From Messrs. MUNZER and SPANN, BORDEAUX.
Cognac Fine Champagne—
Red Bars.................Rs. 23 8
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SIGG-SULZER & CO.
November, 1880

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SOUNDY AND CO., BOMBAY.

Manufacturers and Importers of Musical Instruments of every description.
PIANOFORTES, AMERICAN ORGANS, AND HARMONIUMS.
MILITARY BAND INSTRUMENTS.
IRON PIANOS BY ALL THE BEST MANUFACTURERS.

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TO CHRISTY MINSTREL "TROUPES."
THE BOMBAY MUSICAL DEPOT, 9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

VIOLINS.
MODELS OF Rs. a.
Straduarius .. 60 0
Guernarius .. 75 0
Other Violins, from Rs. 80 to .. 100 0
Each Violin is supplied with a Bow and extra set of Strings, and a Box of Rosin, in Plush-lined Blackwood case, complete.
Model of Gasparo da Salo, inlaid back and carved head, with 2 bows, &c., &c., in Velvet-lined Blackwood case, complete .. 150 0
Violin strings, per set ..
Cheap Violins and Bow, not in cases, from Rs. 25, 35, 45, and .. 55 0
Violin Bow, each Rs. 3, 5, 7, and .. 10 0
Set of Æolean Tuning Pipes for the Violin .. 6 0

BANJOS.
Six-stringed Banjo, screwed parchment head, inlaid wood, in case, complete .. 25 0
Do. do. do. plain wood, brass hoop, in case, complete .. 28 0
Seven-stringed Banjo, screwed parchment head, inlaid wood, in case, complete .. 30 0
Do. do. brass hoop, in case, complete .. 35 0
Do. do. plain wood, machine head, of superior make, in case complete .. 40 0
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Tuning Pipes for Six-stringed Banjo .. 9 8
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WITH SCREWED PARCHMENT HEADS.
Six jingles, 12 inches in diameter .. 6 0
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Tacked Parchment heads .. 3 0
Extra Parchment heads always kept in stock, each Rs. 1 and .. 1 8

NIGGER BONES.
Per set .. 2 0
A substitute for Bones—The Distinett .. 1 0

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Ebony, Boxwood, or Rosewood, per set .. 2 0

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From .. 5 0

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TREBLE ENGLISH PATENT CONCERTINA.
In Rosewood, with full compass of 48 notes, of excellent tone and finish, *specially made for* S. ROSE & Co. .. each Rs. 65 0
Concertinas of a superior Manufacture .. Rs. 85 to 120 0
German Concertinas, each Rs. 5, 7, 10, 15, 18, and .. 20 0

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SUPERIOR MANUFACTURE.
Rosewood, best fittings, 19 pearl keys, and 2 stops .. 23

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Excellent manufacture (Distin & Co.), with crooks, complete. Price in case, from Rs. 80 to .. 120 0
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Concert Flute, of Cocoa-wood, with 8 German Silver keys and German Silver tips, in lined Mahogany lock cases .. 64 0
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Cheaper Flutes, without cases, each Rs. 5, 10, 15, 25, and .. 35 0

PICCOLOS.
Cocoa-wood, with German Silver keys and German Silver tips, in D E flat or G in Plush-lined Mahogany box .. 25

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Cocoa-wood, in D, with Flute head 6 German Silver keys and German Silver tips, in Plush-lined Mahogany lock box .. 25 0
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Plain .. 4 0
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Do. in form of a fish .. 4 0

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With Harmonized Chorus Parts, as sung at St. James' Hall by the Original Christy Minstrels.—(List on Application.)
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The Railway Watch, medium size ... Rs. 20
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Gentlemen's open-faced cylinder ... Rs. 20, 25, 30 & 40
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HAVE just RECEIVED a LARGE SUPPLY of the best ENGLISH and FRENCH LEATHER of SORTS, bought in the best markets by our Mr. DUNNETT, who has had a practical experience of over 16 years in the trade.

Also a ready-made stock of BOOTS and SHOES, SADDLERY, etc.

As we profess to be Bootmakers and Saddlers only, we are able to devote the requisite attention to each department that is necessary to place us in a position to defy comparison in the Presidency as to style, quality, fit, and durability.

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The above are all manufactured of the best English and French Leather only. We make Racquet Shoes to measure and re-sole with india-rubber, making old Shoes as new, at Rs. 4 per pair.

WILKINSON and KIDD'S famed Hunting Saddles, from 7 to 9 lbs., mounted, always kept in stock.

DUNNETT AND CO.,
BOOT & SHOE-MAKERS, SADDLERS & HARNESS-MAKERS,
BOMBAY.

PHOSPHO,
A NON-ALCOHOLIC SPARKLING RESTORER,
OR
GOOD TEMPLARS' CHAMPAGNE.

OUTWARD BOUND PASSENGERS should provide themselves with a basket of "PHOSPHO," as it allays the nausea preceding sea-sickness, and conduces to render a sea-voyage agreeable and of real benefit to an invalid.
SPORTSMEN will find "PHOSPHO" a most invigorating and sustaining drink for the field or jungle, bracing them up to bear an extraordinary amount of physical exertion with scarcely any subsequent fatigue. No Shikarree should go forth without a supply.
EXCURSIONISTS AND PICNIC PARTIES cannot be considered complete without a basket of "PHOSPHO," as it exhilarates the spirits and produces an amount of cheerfulness and conviviality required to make an excursion the really enjoyable thing intended.
☞ SOLD IN BASKETS CONTAINING THREE DOZEN CHAMPAGNE PINTS, Rs. 10; OR SIX DOZEN, Rs. 20.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,
B. PHILLIPS & CO.,
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LADIES' GENERAL FRENCH OUTFITTING WAREHOUSE.
MEIFFRE NEVEU & CO., MILLINERS AND DRESS-MAKERS BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO
LADY FERGUSSON.

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TAM O'SHANTEE HATS.
GRANDMOTHER'S BONNETS.
JERSEYS IN ALL COLOURS.
READYMADE COSTUMES.

AUX VILLES DE FRANCE,
RAMPART ROW AND CHURCH GATE STREET.

NOTICES.

THE BANKRUPTCY ORDINANCE, 1870

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

SETTLEMENT OF SINGAPORE.

IN the MATTER of ESUFFALLI HASSAN ALLI BASHRAI and MOOLLA ESMAILJEE SHAIK ALLIBHOY, carrying on business in co-partnership as Traders, at No. 103, Beach Road, Singapore, Bankrupts.

GEORGE EDWARD EVANS, of Singapore, Official Assignee, has been appointed TRUSTEE of the property of the bankrupts. The Court has appointed the PUBLIC EXAMINATION of the bankrupts to take place at Singapore, on the 17th day of January, 881, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

ALL PERSONS having in their POSSESSION any of the EFFECTS of the bankrupts must DELIVER them to the Trustee, and all DEBTS due to the bankrupts must be PAID to the Trustee.

Creditors who have not yet proved their debts must forward their proofs of debts to the Trustee.—Dated this 15th day of November, 1880.

J. C. MITCHELL, Deputy Registrar.

JOYCE'S
SPORTING AMMUNITION.
ESTABLISHED 1820.

The attention of Sportsmen is invited to the following Ammunition, of the best quality, now in general use throughout England, India, and the Colonies.

JOYCE'S TREBLE WATERPROOF & F 3 QUALITY
PERCUSSION CAPS
Chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt Gun Wadding.
JOYCE'S GAS-TIGHT CARTRIDGES,
For Pin-fire and Central-fire Breech-loading Guns.
Wire Cartridges for killing Game at long distances
AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SPORTING AMMUNITION.
Sold by all Gunmakers and Dealers in Gunpowder.

FREDERICK JOYCE AND CO.,
Patentees and Manufacturers,
57, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON.

SARSAPARILLA.
Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

IS the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will, by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY (in accordance with the instructions given) the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*
The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla* says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent St., London.
Sold in quarter, half, and pint bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond), at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINODINE

WHITMORE'S
COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.

WHITMORE'S
STOMACHIC AND LIVER PILLS.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent St., London.
AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co.; KEMP & Co. ROGERS & Co.; BOLTON & Co Bombay; and all respectable Firms in India.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC contains an unvarying amount of quinine iron. It possesses all the powers of these valuable tonics in banishing diseases and symptoms traceable to weakness, a low state of the nervous system, enfeebled condition of the body, and derangement of the general health.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates this tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC rouses and developes the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest affections and in Wasting disease, scrofulous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 32 doses, 4s. 6d.; next size, 11s. Sold by Chemists everywhere. The name of J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine and Iron. It is strongly recommended to residents in India and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever or febrile condition.

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used instead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia, biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver, which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache, drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver in motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense of health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER will darken grey hair, and in a few days completely bring back the natural colour. The effect is superior to that produced by an instantaneous dye, and does not injure the skin. Large bottles, 1s. 6d.—Lockyer's is equal to the most expensive hair-restorer.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER is the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and is absolutely harmless. Recommended for destroying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER.—Sulphur being highly prized for its stimulant, cleansing, healthful action on the hair glands, LOCKYER'S RESTORER is strongly recommended. It is most agreeable in use, and never fails in its action on the colour glands, always restoring and maintaining that which has been lost. No other hair dressing is requisite. Large Bottles, 1s. 6d. Sold by Chemists, Hair-dressers, and Perfumers in London, the country, and throughout the world. Lockyer's is equal to any of the high-priced preparations.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.
DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury.)
THE BEST REMEDY FOR BILIOUSNESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDERS, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, HEAD-ACHE, HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for every constitution.
In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.
Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Prepared by Jas. Rorke, London.
Specially valuable Pills for residents abroad and traveller.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE,
AT JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR,
GIRGAUM,

AN English brand new self-driving VICTORIA, with a patent Umbrella, by Walmsley of Preston, built to order. Price moderate.
Information regarding buying and selling carriages and horses can be obtained on application to the undersigned.
JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

CASSIPORE SUGAR WORKS.
BOMBAY AGENCY.

First, White, the finest Crystal 10 lb. Bag.. Rs. 2 0 per Bag
Do. do. 40 " .. 7 12 "
Second, White, Small White 10 " .. 1 14 "
Do. do. 40 " .. 7 5 "
Grainy, Yellow, Pale Yellow 10 " .. 1 12 "
Do. do. 40 " .. 6 8 "

These pure Sugars are in Patent Water-proof Bags.
No orders executed unless accompanied by cash in full.
MIRZA ABDUL HOSAIN,
Agent for Bombay Presidency.
26, Apollo Street.

F. MURAGLIA & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS and CONTRACTORS, Importers of Marble, Granite, Cement, Tiles, Tarra Cotta and other material for the Construction and Decoration of Buildings. Fountains, Flower Vases, Statues, edges, &c., for Gardens.
Special Designs, Illustrated Catalogues, Estimates and Rates supplied for the Construction and Decoration of Buildings and any other Architectural Work. Statues and Monuments of any kind.
Always on hand a large stock of Marble Works and Marble in Blocks and Slabs of several dimensions.

8, APOLLO BUNDER,
BOMBAY.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF
Lawn Mowers.
Garden Syringes.
Patent Scythes, with handles, complete.
Pruning Knives.
Budding Knives.
Best grass cutting, very light Shears.
Bill Hooks.
Digging Forks.
Phosphatic Manure.
Ladies' Tools, in sets.
Trowels of assorted sizes.
SEEDS! SEEDS!!
Both assorted and in Carter's hermetically sealed boxes, n complete collections, at
REDUCED PRICES! REDUCED PRICES!!
Vegetable Seeds ....Rs. 2
Flower Seeds.......................... " 8
Both boxes............................ " 19
Mango Grafts of very best description can be sent securely packed to any part of India.
PALEKAR & Co.,
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

ATKINSON'S PERFUMERY.
ESS. BOUQUET, JOCKEY CLUB, ROSE TOILET POWDER, QUININE HAIR LOTION WHITE ROSE TOILET VINEGAR, TRANSPARENT SOAP.
Sold everywhere.
GOLD MEDAL—PARIS, 1878.
Observe Trade Mark.
J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London.

PROCLAMATION.
SALE OF PROPERTY AT THE CITY JUDGE'S COURT, BARODA.
(Seal of the City Judge's Court.)
Original suit No. 60 of 1878-79.—In the City Judge's Court, Baroda

GANGADHER YESHWANT, owner of the firm of Gopalrao Mairal.........................Plaintiff
JAVERI BHAICHUND VARDHAMAN......................Defendant.

WHEREAS the said plaintiff, on the 22nd day of November, 1879, obtained a decree against the said defendant for the sum of Rs. 4,75,358-10-6, to be realised first from the undermentioned property, which has been pledged to the said Plaintiff, and the residue, if there be any, from any other property belonging to the defendant.

This is to give NOTICE that the said property so pledged will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION at 11 A. M. on the 25th day of January, 1881, at the Court of the City Judge, unless the said debtor pay into the said court the said sum of Rs. 4,75,358-10-6, or unless the said decree-holder certify to the said court that he has been satisfied.

It is hereby further notified that the sale will extend only to the right, title and interest of the said defendant in the property specified:—
4 Pearl necklaces of various sizes, some with emeralds, rubies, and brilliants interwoven.
1 A gold ring set with a large white brilliant.
4 Brilliant and emerald earings.
1 Head ornament set with numerous white, large and beautiful brilliants.
2 Large gold bangles set with diamonds.
4 Sirpechs of various sizes set with diamonds, emeralds and rubies.
3 Valuable diamond necklaces of differnnt sizes and beautiful design.
1 Very big diamond necklace consisting of nearly 187 big pieces of white Parab diamond.
1 Some loose pearls and emeralds.

ANANDRAO S. BARVI,
Acting City Judge.
Dated this 25th day of November, 1880.
Durkhast No. 42 of 1879-80.—(Mohor of the Court.)
True copy.—PURUSHOTAM R. PARKHI.

PROVISION FOR OLD AGE COMBINED WITH A PROVISION FOR THE WIDOW AND ORPHAN.

EXAMPLE.

A CIVILIAN, European or Native, aged 20 next birthday, wishes to lay apart a sum of about THIRTEEN RUPEES a month in such a way that his savings will be securely invested until the time of his retirement from Service; and that should he die beforehand, a provision will be secured for his relations. By payment of a sum of Rs. 163-0-0 per annum (or at the rate of about Rs. 13-0-0 per mensem) as the premium for an endowment Assurance, he will become entitled to Rs. 5,000 on attaining age 55; and should he die before attaining that age—even after payment of only one year's subscription—the full sum of Rs. 5,000 will be paid to his representatives. [*Vide* Table III. of Prospectus.]

THE SAME PROVISION, IF COMMENCED
at age 25 would cost about FIFTEEN RUPEES a month;
at age 30 EIGHTEEN RUPEES a month;
at age 35 TWENTY-ONE RUPEES a month;
at age 40 TWENTY-EIGHT RUPEES a month;
at age 45 FOURTY-ONE RUPEES a month;

The rates for other Ages, also for Endowments payable at Ages 45, 50, and 60, and all further information, may be obtained on application. Premiums can be paid half-yearly, quarterly, or monthly, at slightly increased rates.

There is an obvious advantage in effecting Investments of this nature *early in life*:—by delay the rate of subscription increases:—death may occur before the intended provision is made:—health may fail and render the life ineligible for Assurance.

ORIENTAL LIFE COMPANY
HEAD OFFICE:—ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.
MANAGER AND ACTUARY
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.
N.B.—Every Payment of Premium carries its Proportionate value, which cannot lapse, and for which Promissory Note is granted.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON
ESTABLISHED 1710.
INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouse, Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.
CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.
PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents

THE NORTHERN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL, £3,000,000. ESTABLISHED 1836.
INSURANCE effected upon almost EVERY DESCRIPTION of PROPERTY in BOMBAY or the MOFUSSIL. For rates apply to
FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.
THE above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable TERMS CURRENT on Bombay.
A RETURN of FIFTEEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT IS allowed on all PREMIUMS.
C. H. B. FORBES and Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£4,260,595 STERLING.
FIRE BRANCH.
POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.
15 per cent. discount is now allowed on Mills, &c.
All POLICY STAMPS paid by the Company.
Fire Premiums for 1862........................£300,000
" 1872........................£816,383
LIFE BRANCH.
POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in Civil employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or adult, and children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.
REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.
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